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COMPANION

To every PLACE of

Curiosity and Entertainment

In and about

LONDON and WESTMINSTER.

CONTAINING,

An HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION of

London,
The River Thames,
The Tower of London,
London-Bridge,
The Monument,
The Royal Exchange,
The Mansion-house,
Guildhall,
St. Paul's Cathedral,
Salmon's Wax-work,
The British Museum,
Westminster Bridge and Abbey,

St. James's Park and Palace,
The Queen's Palace,
Chelsea Hospital,
The Winter and Summer Divisions,
Woolwich Gun-park,
Greenwich Hospital and Park,
Kensington, Kew, and Hampton-court Palaces and Gardens,
Windfor Castle,
And of many other Places.

With a concise and exact ACCOUNT of the
CURIOSITIES contained in several of them; and
Directions for gaining Admittance to each Place.

Also the RATES of COACHMEN and WATERMEN from
the principal Parts of LONDON to the above Places.

*Designed as a Directory to Strangers to make Choice of Objects
suitable to the Time they have to spare, and to enable them
to relate what they have seen.*

L O N D O N :

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LONDON and WESTMINSTER

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Chapel Royal

The White and Black

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P R E F A C E.

THE Desire which leads us to see whatever is Antique, Remarkable, or Uncommon, being commended by all; and that Desire almost universally prevailing, a Compilation of this kind must be very acceptable to the Inquisitive.

We are to inform the Reader, that the following Sheets contain a concise and exact Description of every Place and Thing worthy of Notice in and about the Cities of London and Westminster.

It has been a general Complaint, that in viewing so many different Departments, the Time allotted is so short, and the Objects so numerous, that it was impossible to form a proper Idea of the Particulars. To remove this Disadvantage, we have consulted whatever has been hitherto published relative to the Subjects herein treated of, and upon comparing the best Accounts with the Objects themselves, have made use of such as we found to be true, and corrected those which were erroneous; by which Means we are enabled to accompany the Reader through the several Places in the same Man-

ner he is shewn their Contents; of which it will give him a general Idea, and direct him in the Choice of his Objects.

Though some Articles are but just mentioned, others, where found necessary, have a more particular Description. And, to prevent swelling this Work to a great Size, we have avoided all useless Ceremony in conducting you from Place to Place.

The Stranger is here directed how to gain Admittance to each Place; and where Money is paid, we have affixed the particular Price. To make it still more perfect, the Rates of Coachmen and Watermen, from the principal Parts of London to the Places herein mentioned, are prefixed; and the Volume is printed in a convenient Size for the Pocket.

For these Reasons, and in Consideration that the various Subjects herein contained are entertaining, and may enable those who, perhaps, will never have an Opportunity of seeing the Curiosities of London, to form a tolerable Idea of them, we flatter ourselves this Work will meet with a favourable Reception from the Public.



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RATES



RATES of HACKNEY-COACHMEN.

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For one hour, 1s. 6d.

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From Bloomsbury-square to Westminster-hall, 1s.

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RATES of WATERMEN plying upon the River THAMES, either with Oars or Skullers.

FROM and to any stairs between London and Westminster bridge		Oars.	Skul.
—	—	0 6	0 3
From either side above London bridge to Vaux- hall		1 0	0 6
From the Temple, or Blackfriars stairs, to Vauxhall		0 8	0 4
From Whitehall to Vauxhall		0 6	0 3
Over the water directly from any place be- tween Vauxhall and Limehouse		0 4	0 2

RATES of Oars down and up the River, as well for the whole Fare as Company.

Down the River.		Fare. Comp.	
FROM	London to Woolwich	2 6	0 4
	to Greenwich	1 6	0 3

Up the River.		Fare. Comp.	
FROM	London to Richmond	3 6	0 6
	to Hampton-court	6 0	1 0





A

USEFUL and ENTERTAINING COMPANION:

O R,

A GUIDE through all the Places of
CURIOSITIES, ENTERTAINMENT,
DIVERSIONS, &c. in LONDON
and WESTMINSTER.

Of LONDON.



WE have not the least ancient authority to affirm the existence of such a place as London, before the invasion of Julius Cæsar; soon after which the Romans pitched upon the Thames as the most commodious and safest harbour in Britain; and on the situation of this city, as the most proper and most healthful part on its banks, to fix the seat of commerce, and communication with their stations in every part of their conquests upon the island.

The boundaries of this Roman colony being very narrow, and it having no walls for its de-

B

fence,

fence, the ancient Britons, under the command of queen Boadicea, came upon and sacked London, and massacred great part of its inhabitants. But the Romans afterwards subdued their enemies, reassumed their former residence, and enlarged its limits.

London now began to encrease in people, trade, and buildings. It became the envy of the Franks, who marched towards this city with an intent to plunder and ravage it; but in their attempt they were destroyed by the Romans.

Having escaped the destructive design of the Franks, they, for their better defence, surrounded this city with an impregnable wall, fortified with towers, and accessible only by strong gates.

This city continued prosperous and safe till the incursions by the Picts, Scots, Attacots, and Franks. Theodosius the elder came to their relief, and defeated those combined enemies.

The Romans being tired with the expence of men and money to support the Britains against the Picts, Scots, &c. and for other reasons, withdrew the whole Roman forces out of the island, and left the power of the nation in the hands of the Britains, about the year 426.

The Britains no sooner obtained this liberty and the reins of government, but they hired an army of Saxons to assist them against the Picts and Scots. The Saxons soon after made peace with the Picts and Scots; then picked a quarrel with their employers, and seized upon their whole dominions, destroying all by fire and sword;

sword; and making Christianity fly before them.

In the division of their conquests, London fell to the share of the East Saxons, under whose government it soon flourished in trade and commerce. Sebert, king of this division, restored London to Christianity, and made it a free city, by granting the inhabitants certain franchises and immunities.

Sebert dying, and his three sons professing themselves Pagans, the Londoners returned to their idolatry, in which they remained till the year 653, when Segbert, king of the East Saxons, embraced the Christian faith, under whom Christianity was restored to London.

The Saxon Princes had not long divided the land amongst them, before they were at war with each other; and they all fell under the power of Egbert, king of the West Saxons, who dignified London with the seat of his royal presence, A. D. 819.

In 849 the city of London was sacked, plundered, and burnt by the Danes. In the year 851 they returned and wreaked their vengeance upon the remains of the city; but they were met, and most of their troops cut to pieces, by king Ethelwulf.

This city was again plundered by the Danes in 870, in which they took up their winter quarters, and made it a place of arms. From this distress they were delivered by king Alfred, who rebuilt its walls, &c.

About 896 they began to build their houses of stone and brick, which before were of wood.

In the year 993 the Danes laid siege to London, and obtained 16,000 l. to withdraw their forces. They were before this city again in 1013; the Londoners defended themselves vigorously, under king Ethelred, and obliged them to raise the siege; but were soon after obliged to capitulate to the Danish king, and Ethelred was forced to fly.

Swaine king of Denmark being in possession of London, exacted large contributions; but upon his death, which happened early in the year 1014, Ethelred was recalled, and received into London.

The Danes were again masters of London in 1016, and in 1017 Canute, their king, was crowned therein king of all England. They continued in possession till 1042, when the Saxon Line was restored in Edward, son of king Ethelred, who was recalled from Normandy.

Edward the Confessor confirmed all their ancient privileges; and soon after his death the Londoners delivered the keys of their city gates to William the Conqueror. He began a good form of government.

Since his time London having greatly increased in trade, navigation and commerce, riches and number of inhabitants, its government has also been greatly improved and enlarged. It is at present under a good and regular civil, ecclesiastical, and military government.

This city has always been the chief support of the crown, and of the constitution of the nation

nation when attacked by arbitrary power. But their riches has caused them to be made the tools of the state; for we find several charters, grants, &c. passed in their favour by the Conqueror's successors, for which they paid very dear; and those frequently taken from them, to exact large sums of money for their redemption; so that no city had ever more privileges, nor paid so dearly for them.

From the foundation of this city to the present time it has suffered greatly by fire, having been several times almost totally destroyed. And it has been visited by plagues, &c.

London, as it is now situated and extended, is built on the gentle ascent of a hill, on the north side of the Thames, in latitude $51^{\circ} 32'$ about 60 miles from the sea, on a rich and plentiful soil, abounding with well-watered springs, and plenty of all necessaries of life; in a temperate and wholesome air, and in the centre of trade and commerce. It is the metropolis of Great Britain.

The form of London, Westminster, and Southwark, comes pretty near an oblong square; 5 miles long from Hyde-park to the end of Limehouse; 6 miles, if we follow the winding of the streets: the greatest breadth is 2 miles and a half; circumference 16 or 17 miles.

At the west end of the town, near the court, there are several large and elegant squares. In its port several thousand ships of burden annually resort from all countries. The number of its inhabitants is computed at about a million. In the city of London, properly so called,

led, which is about three miles in circumference, there are about 12,000 houses; in the parishes without the walls, but within the liberties, 36,320; in the parishes which lie in Middlesex and Surry, and are a part of the town, 46,300 houses; and in the city and liberties of Westminster, 28,330. If we multiply the number of houses in the city by eight and a half, we shall find there are 102,000 souls therein. By the same rule then we shall find 306,820 in the 16 parishes without the walls; 393,550 in the 20 out-parishes of Middlesex and Surry; and 240,805 in the city and liberties of Westminster, making in all 1,045,075 people in the whole town. The principal streets are generally level, well built, and of great length.

It has at present scarce any wall about it which is visible. Its strength is in the number of its inhabitants, which are computed to be one seventh of all the people in England.

It sends four members to parliament.

Of the River THAMES.

IT is composed chiefly of the rivers Isis and Thame. Isis rises on the confines of Gloucestershire, a little S. W. of Cirencester, and at Letchlade becomes navigable; from whence it continues its course N. E. to Oxford, where it receives the Charwell: from Oxford it runs S. E.

S. E. to Abington, and so to Dorchester, where it receives the Thames, and continues its course by Wallingford to Reading; after which it visits Marlow and Windsor, and from thence runs E. by Brentford and Richmond to London; and continues the same course to the sea, receiving the river Medway near the mouth of it.

It is a noble river, affording in several places a delightful prospect of grand buildings on its banks, interspersed with meadows, gentlemens gardens, and gardeners grounds. And towards the centre of business there are continually a vast number of ships, barges and boats, passing and repassing. Its principal bridges will be spoke of hereafter.

The TOWER of LONDON.

THIS fortress is situated on the East side of the city of London, near the bank of the river Thames. It was anciently a royal palace, and consisted originally of no more than what is now called the White Tower, which is believed to have been built by Julius Cæsar; and in 1076 William the Conqueror enlarged and strengthened it by way of defence, and to over-awe the Londoners. William Rufus, in 1098, laid the foundation for a castle, which building was not finished till the reign of Henry I. He also surrounded it with walls, and a broad and deep ditch, which is in some places 120 feet wide. Henry I. built the Lion's Tower,

Tower, for the reception of the foreign animals presented to him by the emperor Frederic, and from this time it has been the lodging of beasts, birds, &c. presented to the several kings of England. Henry III. in 1240, ordered a stone gate, bulwark, and some other additions to be made to this fortress; and the outside wall of the square tower to be whitened; from whence it was called the White Tower. Edward III. built the church. In the year 1465 Edward IV. greatly enlarged the fortifications. In the reign of Charles I. 1638, the White Tower was rebuilt, and since the restoration of Charles II. it has been thoroughly repaired, and a great number of additional buildings made to it; so that at present it has more the appearance of a town than a fortress.

The Tower is parted from the river Thames by a narrow ditch, and a convenient wharf, with which it has a communication by a draw-bridge, for the readier issuing and receiving ammunition, and naval and military stores. This wharf is now mounted with 61 pieces of heavy cannon, on carriages, which are fired on state holidays; and in war time, when any glorious victory attends his majesty's arms.

Parallel to the wharf is a platform, 70 yards in length, called the Lady's Line, because much frequented by the ladies in summer. It is shaded with a lofty row of trees, and has a delightful prospect of ships, boats, &c. passing and repassing on the Thames. You ascend the line by stone steps, and being upon it, you may walk almost round the walls of the Tower, without interruption. In your way, you will
pass

pass three batteries; the devil's battery, which is also a platform, on which are mounted seven pieces of cannon, though on the battery itself are only five; the stone battery, defended by eight pieces of cannon; and the wooden battery, mounted with six pieces of cannon; all these are nine pounders.

The principal entrance into the Tower is by a gate to the West, large enough to admit coaches; but these first pass an outer gate, and a stout stone bridge, built over the ditch. There is an entrance for persons on foot, over the draw-bridge to the wharf; which wharf is only divided from the main land by gates at each end, opened every day at a certain hour, for a free intercourse between the inhabitants of the Tower, the city, and its suburbs. There is also a water-gate, commonly called Traitor's Gate, through which it has been customary to convey traytors and other state prisoners to and from the Tower. Over this gate is a regular building, terminating at each end by two bastions, or round towers, on which are embrasures for pointing cannon; but there are at present none mounted. In this building there are the infirmary, the mill, and water-works that supply the Tower with water.

The principal officers to whom the government and care of the Tower is committed, are, first, the constable of the Tower, whose Post is of the utmost importance, he having at all coronations and other state ceremonies, the custody of the crown and other regalia. He has under him a lieutenant, and a deputy-lieutenant, commonly

monly called governor, a tower-major, a gentleman-porter, yeoman-porter, gentleman-goaler, four quarter-gunners, and 40 warders, whose uniform is the same with the king's yeomen of the guard. They wear round flat crowned caps, tied round with bands of party-coloured ribbands; their coats are of a particular make, but very becoming, with large sleeves and flowing skirts, and are of fine scarlet cloth, laced round the edges, and seams with several rows of gold lace, and girt round their waists with a broad laced girdle. Upon their breasts and backs they wear the king's silver badge, representing the thistle and rose, on which are the letters G. R. Besides many other inferior officers, there is a battalion of foot-guards on duty quartered in barracks.

The principal buildings within the walls are, the church, the white tower, the offices of ordnance, of the mint, of the keepers of the records, the jewel-office, the horse-armory, the grand store-house, the new or small armory, handsome houses for the chief officers residing in the Tower, with many lesser houses for the inferior officers, barracks for soldiers, and prisons for state delinquents, which are commonly in the warder's house.

There is nothing worthy a description about the church.

The white tower is a large square irregular building, situated almost in the centre, no one side answering to another; on the top of which there are four watch-towers, neither of them built alike: one of these towers is now converted

verted into an observatory. The building itself consists of three lofty stories, under which are large and commodious vaults, chiefly filled with salt-petre. The top is covered with flat leads, from whence there is an extensive and delightful prospect.

In the first story are two noble rooms, one of which is a small armory for the sea service, in which are various sorts of arms, very curiously laid up, for upwards of 10,000 seamen. In the other room are a great number of closets and presses, filled with warlike tools and instruments of death. Over these are two other floors, one filled principally with arms, the other with arms and armourers tools, such as cheveaux de frize, pick-axes, spades, &c. In the upper story are kept match, sheep-skins, tanned hides, &c. And in a little room, some records, containing the usages and privileges of the place. All models of new-invented engines of destruction, which have been presented to the government, are kept in this Tower.

On the top of this tower is a large cistern for supplying the garrison with water in case of need; it is about seven feet deep, nine in breadth, and about sixty in length, and is filled by an engine from the Thames.

The office of ordnance is kept in Cold Harbour; to this office all other offices for supplying artillery, arms, &c. to any part of the king's dominions, are accountable; and from hence all orders for the disposition of warlike materials, for every kind of service, is issued.

The

The Mint comprehends one third of the Tower, and contains houses for all the officers belonging to the coinage.

The office of keeper of the records, opposite the platform, is adorned with a fine carved stone case at the entrance, and finely wainscoted within. Here all the rolls, from the time of king John, to the beginning of the reign of Richard III. are repositied in 56 wainscot presses. These rolls and records contain the antient tenures of land in England, the original of laws and statutes, and the rights of England to the dominion of the British seas, &c. &c. &c. A search here is half a guinea, for which you may peruse any one subject for a year. This office is open six hours in a day in the months of December, January, and February; all the rest of the year eight hours.

The jewel-office is a dark, strong, stone room, a little to the east of the grand store-house. Its contents will be spoke of hereafter.

The horse-armory is a little eastward of the white tower. It is a plain brick building, rather convenient than elegant. Its contents will be spoke of hereafter.

The grand store-house is a noble building to the northward of the white tower, 245 feet long, and 60 feet broad. This structure is of brick and stone: on the north side is a stately door-case, adorned with four columns, entablature and triangular pediments, of the dorick order; under the pediment are the king's arms, ornamented with enrichments of trophy-work.

Thus

Thus have we gone through all the remarkable buildings in the Tower; we shall now proceed to the description of the curiosities therein exhibited.

Of the WILD BEASTS.

Price Six-pence each Person.

The wild beasts present themselves first; for when you enter the outer gate, you will see the keeper's house just before you, which is known by the figure of a lion against the wall, and another over the door; there you ring, and being admitted, at your entrance you are shewn into a range of dens, in the form of a half moon, all of them inhabited by the greatest variety and most noble collection of wild creatures in all Europe. They are, 1. A young he-lion, named Marco, very savage.—2. A young he-lion, named Dunco, and a fine young tygres, named Miss Grogger, both perfectly tame, and in one den.—3. In this den are a young lion and lioness, called Pompey and Dido, remarkably tame. They were bred in the Tower.—4. Cæsar, a mighty lion, father of Pompey and Dido; he is surly.—5. Sir Richard, a fine young tyger.

In the next yard are; 1. Miss Fanny, a beautiful young lioness, quite tame.—2. A large wolf from Saxony. — 3. Hector, a fine young lion.—4. Miss Jenny, a Bengal tygres, the most beautiful creature in the whole collection.—5. A leopard and leopards, two beautiful creatures.—6. A young he-leopard, named Sir

Robert, a most beautiful creature from Tripoly.—7. Miss Lucy, a panther, from Buenos Ayres; she is a beautiful creature, but very surly.—8. Cleone, a young lioness, from Barbary, beautiful and tame.—9. A capuchin monkey.—10. Helen, a lioness from Barbary.—11. A Muscovy cat, beautifully spotted.—12. Miss Nancy, a fine large tygres from Guinea.—13. An eagle of the sun, and a brown eagle.—14. A racoon from Guinea.—15. A tyger-cat from Bombay, beautiful, but very fierce.—16. A large hyena. *We think it adviseable not to be too familiar with any of those creatures.*

Of the SPANISH ARMORY.

Price 2 d. each person in company, a single person 4 d.

Having satisfied your curiosity in seeing the beasts, &c. you now enter the great gate of the Tower, where one of the warders will receive and accompany you to the several places of curiosities. The first is southward of the white tower, and in it are repositied the spoils of the invincible armada of Spain.

It was begun by king James II. who built to the first floor; and finished by king William, who erected that magnificent room, called the new or small armory.

The trophies preserved here of this memorable victory, together with some other curiosities of the like kind, are as follow:

1. A common soldier's pike, 18 feet long, pointed with long sharp spikes, and shod with iron,

iron, designed to keep off the horse to facilitate their landing.

2. Spanish officers launces, finely engraven.

3. The Spanish ranceers, made in different forms, intended to kill the horsemen, or pull them off their horses: they have a spike at the back.

4. An uncommon piece of arms, being a pistol in a shield, so contrived as to fire a pistol and cover the body with the shield at the same time. It is fired by a match-lock, and the sight of the enemy is taken through a little grate in the shield, which is pistol proof.

5. A small train of ten pieces of pretty little cannon, neatly mounted on carriages, being a present from the foundry of London to king Charles I. when a child, to practise the art of gunnery. This is a great curiosity, but no part of the Spanish spoils.

6. The banner, with a crucifix upon it, intended to be carried before the Spanish general. On it is engraved the pope's benediction before the Spanish fleet sailed.

7. Danish and Saxon clubs, which weapons, it is said, those people used in the conquest of England; and are, perhaps, curiosities of the greatest antiquity of any in the Tower, having lain there above 850 years.

8. The Spanish cravats; these are engines of torture, made of iron, and intended to lock the feet, arms, and heads of English heretics together.

9. Spanish bilboes, made of iron, to yoke the English prisoners two and two.

10. Spanish shot, of four sorts, spike-shot, star-shot, chain-shot, and link-shot, all admirably contrived for the destruction of masts and rigging of ships, and for sweeping the decks of men. Some say these were invented by admiral Drake.

11. Spanish spada's poisoned at the points; a wound from one of these, if ever so slight, was certain death.

12. Spanish halberts, or spears, some whereof are curiously engraven, and inlaid with gold.

13. The axe with which queen Anne Bullen was beheaded. The earl of Essex was likewise beheaded with it.

14. A Spanish poll-axe, used in boarding of ships.

15. Thumb-screws; of these there were several chests full on board, intended to be used to extort confession from the English where their money was hid.

16. The Spanish morning-star, a destructive engine, resembling the figure of a star, of which they had thousands on board, and all with poisoned points; designed to strike at the enemy as they came on board in case of a close attack.

17. The Spanish general's halbert, covered with velvet. The nails of this weapon are double gilt with gold, and on its top is the pope's head, curiously engraved.

18. A Spanish battle-axe, so contrived as to strike four holes in any man's skull at once, and has a pistol in its handle, with a match-lock.

19. King Henry the Eighth's walking-staff, which has three match-lock pistols in it, with coverings

coverings to keep the charges dry. The warders tell you the king used this staff in walking round the city sometimes, to see that the constables did their duty.

20. A large wooden cannon, called Policy, used by Henry VIII. in besieging Bulloign: the roads being impassable for heavy cannon, he caused a great number of those wooden ones to be made and mounted on proper batteries before the town: the French commandant beholding such a formidable train of real cannon, as he thought, just ready to play, gave up the town without firing a shot.

21. The last thing you are shewn of these spoils is the Spanish general's shield, not worn by, but carried before him.

22. Some weapons made with part of a scythe, fixed on a pole, which were taken from the duke of Monmouth's party at the battle of Sedgmore, in the reign of James II.

23. The partizans that were carried at the funeral of king William III.

24. A perfect model of an admirable machine for making organzine, or thrown silk; the design was brought from Italy, by Sir Thomas Lambe, at the hazard of his life. He first erected it at Derby, in the year 1734. It is a mill, which works three capital engines, has 26,586 wheels, and 97,746 movements, all worked by one water-wheel, that turns round three times in a minute, and at each turn twists 93.726 yards of silk; so that in 24 hours it will work 318,504 960 yards. Of this complicated machine any single wheel or movement may be

stopped, without impeding the rest; and the whole is governed by one regulator, and at once equally warmed by a fire-engine. This is a most curious model, and well worth your inspection.

Of the SMALL ARMORY.

Price 3d. each person in company, a single person 6d.

You are led to this curiosity by a small folding door adjoining to the east end of the chapel, the ascent to which is by a grand staircase of 50 easy steps. On the left side of the uppermost landing-place is the work-shop, wherein are constantly employed about 14 fur-bishers in cleaning, repairing, and new-placing the arms. When you enter the armory itself, you will see what they call a wilderness of arms, which are so artfully disposed, that, at one view, you behold arms for near 80,000 men, all bright and fit for service. No description can convey an adequate idea of their disposition; but we will assist the spectator as much as we can to view it to advantage.

The north and south walls are adorned with 16 pilasters, on each side eight, of pikes 16 feet long, with capitals of pistols, in the Corinthian order. At the West end, on the left hand, as you enter, are two curious pyramids, composed of pistols standing upon crowns, globes, and sceptres, finely carved, and placed upon a pedestal five feet high. At the East end are two suits of armour, one made for Henry V. the other for Henry VI. over which is a semi-circle
of

of pistols; between these is the figure of an organ, the large pipes of which are composed of brass blunderbusses, the small, of pistols: on one side of this figure is a fiery serpent, the head and tail of carved work, and the body of pistols; and on the other, a hydra, or seven-headed monster, whose heads are combined by links of pistols.

The inner columns which compose the wilderness are,

1. Some arms taken at Bath in the year 1715; they have dog-locks, which have a catch to prevent their going off at half-cock.

2. Bayonets and pistols, in the form of half-moons and fans, with a target in the centre, made of bayonets blades: these bayonets, of which several other fans are composed, have plug-handles, which go into the muzzle of the gun, instead of over it, and thereby prevent the firing of the piece without shooting away the bayonet.

3. Brass blunderbusses for the sea service, with capitals of pistols over them; the waves of the sea are here represented with old-fashioned bayonets.

4. Bayonets and sword-bayonets, formed in half-moons and fans, and set in scollop-shells, finely carved: the sword-bayonet is made like the plug-handled bayonet, only longer.

5. The rising sun, irradiated with rays of pistols, set in a chequered frame of marine hangers, which have brass handles, and a uniform of a dog's head on their pummels.

6. Four

6. Four beautiful twisted pillars of pistols, placed at right angles, about 22 feet high, with the form of a falling star on the ceiling, exactly in the middle of them, being the centre of the room.

7. The form of a pair of gates, of serjeants halberts, of an antique make.

8. Horsemens carbines, blunderbusses and pistols, hung in furbelows and flources.

9. Medusa's head, called the Witch of Endor, within three regular ellipses of pistols, with snakes represented as stinging her. This ends the north side.

10. The figure of a hydra, or seven-headed monster.

11. Facing the east wall, as you turn round, is a grand figure of a lofty organ, ten ranges high, consisting of 2000 pair of pistols.

12. On the south side, as you return, the first figure that attracts your attention is that of Jupiter in a fiery chariot, drawn by eagles, as if in the clouds; in his left-hand a thunderbolt, and a rainbow over his head; finely engraved, and decorated with bayonets.

13. King Henry V. the greatest conqueror in his time.

14. King Henry VI. his son.

The figures on this side are formed so as to answer those on the other. When you come to the door leading to the balcony, you will see on each side

15. A fine representation, in carved work, of the star and garter, thistle, rose and crown, ornamented

namented with pistols, &c. and enriched with birds and other creatures.

16. The arms taken from Sir William Perking, Sir John Friend, Charnock, and others concerned in the assassination-plot, in 1696.

17. The Highlanders arms, taken in 1715, particularly the earl of Mar's fine piece, exquisitely wrought and inlaid with mother of pearl; a sword, with which a Highlander, at one blow on general Evan's head, cut through his hat, wig, and iron scull-cap; the sword of justice, having a sharp point; and the sword of mercy, having a blunt point, which were carried before the pretender when proclaimed in Scotland in 1715. Those implements of war are, perhaps, the greatest curiosities of their kind in the world.

Of the ROYAL TRAIN of ARTILLERY.

Price 2d. each person in company, a single person 4d.

Beneath the small armory, on a ground-floor of equal dimensions, is the royal train of artillery.

At your entrance you are first shewn two copper cannons, three pounders, on wheels, taken from the gate of the governor's house at Quebec.

2. Two mortars, and 21 fine pieces of cannon, taken from the French at Cherbourg.

3. Two large cannon employed by admiral Vernon before Carthagena; there is a large scale driven out of each of their muzzles by balls from the castle of Boccha Chica.

4. Two

4. Two carved pieces of excellent workmanship, the present of the city of London to the duke of Gloucester, queen Anne's son, to learn him the art of war.

5. Four small mortars in miniature, for throwing hand-granadoes; they are fired with a lock like a common gun, but have not yet been introduced into practice.

6. Two fine brass cannon, taken from the walls of Vigo, in 1704; their britches represent lions couchant, with the effigy of St. Barbara, to whom they were dedicated.

7. A petard, for bursting open city or castle gates.

8. A large train of fine brass battering cannon, 24 pounders.

9. A parcel of cannon, of a new invention, from 6 to 24 pounders; their superior excellence is in lightness, and contrivance in levelling them, which is by a screw, instead of beds and coins.

10. Brass mortars, 13 inches in diameter, which throw a shell of 300 weight; with several lesser mortars and shells.

11. A carcase, which they fill at sieges with pitch, tar, and other combustibles, to set towns on fire.

12. A Spanish mortar, of 12 inches diameter, taken on board a ship in the West-Indies.

13. Six French pieces of cannon, 6 pounders, taken at the battle of Culloden in 1746.

14. A beautiful piece of ordnance, made for king Charles I. when prince of Wales; it is finely ornamented with emblematical devices.

15. A

15. A train of field pieces, called the galloping train; they carry a pound and half ball.

16. A destroying engine that throws 13 hand-granadoes at once, and is fired by a train.

17. A curious brass cannon, made for prince Henry, eldest son of king James I. the ornamenting whereof is said to have cost 200l.

18. A piece, with seven bores, for throwing so many bullets at once; and another with three, made in king Henry the Eighth's time.

19. The drum-major's chariot of state, with the kettle drums placed; it is drawn by four white horses at the head of the train when upon a march.

20. Two French field-pieces, taken at the battle of Hochstadt in 1704.

21. An iron cannon of the first invention, being bars of iron hammered together, and hooped from top to bottom with iron hoops, to prevent its bursting. It has no carriage, but was moved by means of six rings.

22. A huge mortar, weighing upwards of 6000 weight, and throws a shell of 500 weight two miles; it was fired so often against Namure in king William's time, that the very touch-hole is melted.

23. A fine twisted brass cannon, 12 feet long, made in the Time of Edward VI. called Queen Elizabeth's pocket pistol.

24. Two brass cannon, three bores each, six pounders, taken at the battle of Ramilies.

25. A mortar that throws nine shells at a time.

26. A

26. A very curious brass cannon, finely carved, weighs 52 C. 3 qrs. 18 lb. carrying 24 pounders, with lord Ligonier's coat of arms upon it, and the names of his majesty's principal officers of ordnance.

This store-room contains several other cannon, and utensils thereunto belonging; together with harness for horses in abundance. This room is 380 feet long, 50 wide, and 24 high; has a passage in the middle 16 feet wide, on each side of which the artillery are placed. In it are 20 pillars to support the small armory above, all hung round with implements of war, trophies of standards, colours, &c. taken from the enemy.

It is now adorned with the transparent and well-coloured pictures brought hither from the fire-works played off at the conclusion of the peace in 1748.

Of the HORSE ARMORY.

Price 3d. each person in company, a single person 6d.

Before the room door is the figure of a grenadier in his accoutrements, as if upon duty, with his piece rested upon his arm, admirably well done.

Having entered the room, you first behold a vast number of iron caps and breast-plates, most of which have been used in war.

On the left hand as you enter, are figures as big as life, of horse and foot, supposed to be drawn up in military order to attend a line of kings on the other side.

Other

Other curiosities in this room are,

1. A large tilting launce.
2. A compleat suit of tilting-armour, with the launce, rest for the launce, the grand guard, and slits before the eye, through which they take the fight.
3. A compleat suit of armour, made for Hen. VIII. when but 18 years of age; it is six feet high, has joints in the hands, arms, thighs, &c. and are moved with the greatest facility.
4. A little suit of armour, made for Charles II. when prince of Wales, and seven years of age, with a piece of armour for his horse's head.
5. Lord Courcy's armour, who was champion of Ireland, and who having vanquished a French champion, from whom he took a sword which is here shewn, had the privilege granted to him and his successors of wearing their hats in the king's presence.
6. Real coats of mail, called brigandine jackets, consisting of small bits of steel, so artfully quilted one over another, as to resist the point of a sword, and perhaps a musket-ball; and yet so flexible that the wearer may bend his body any way, as in an ordinary suit of cloaths.
7. An Indian suit of armour, a present from the Great Mogul to king Charles II. *This is a great curiosity*; it is made of iron quills, about two inches long, finely japanned and ranged in rows, one row slipping over another; they are bound together with silk twist, very strong, and are used in that country as a defence against darts and arrows.

8. A neat little suit of armour, worn by a carved figure of Richard duke of York, the youngest son of king Edward IV. who, with his brother Edward V. were smothered in the Tower.

9. John of Gaunt's armour, duke of Lancaster, the son of Edward III. It is seven feet high, and the sword and launce of an enormous size.

10. A droll figure of William Somers, said to have been Henry the Eighth's jester.

11. A collar of torment.

We come now to the line of kings, which are shewn in the following order :

1. George I. in a compleat suit of armour, with a truncheon in his hand, on a white horse richly caparisoned, having a fine Turkey bridle gilt with gold, with a globe, crescent, and star, velvet furniture laced with gold, and gold trappings.

2. William III. in the suit of armour worn by Edward the black prince, in the famous battle of Cressley. He is on a sorrel horse, whose furniture is green velvet embroidered with silver, and holds in his right hand a flaming sword.

3. Charles II. in the armour that was worn by the champion of England at the coronation of George II.

4. Charles I. in a rich suit of his own proper armour, gilt with gold and curiously wrought; presented to him by the city of London when he was prince of Wales.

5. James

5. James I. of England, and VIth. of Scotland. He sits on horseback with a truncheon in his right hand, dressed in a compleat suit of figured armour.

6. Edward VI. dressed in a most curious suit of steel armour, whereon are depicted, in different compartments, a vast variety of scripture histories, alluding to battles and other memorable passages. He is on horseback, with a truncheon in his right hand.

7. Henry VIII. in his own proper armour, being of polished steel, the foliages whereof are gilt or inlaid with gold. He has a sword in his right hand.

8. Henry VII. in a compleat suit of armour, finely wrought and washed with silver. He sits on horseback, with a sword in his hand.

9. Edward V. He was proclaimed king, but never crowned, for which reason a crown is hung over his head. He is in a rich suit of armour, finely decorated, and holds in his right hand a lance.

10. Edward IV. in a suit of bright armour studded, and in his right hand a drawn sword.

11. Henry VI.

12. Henry V.

13. Henry IV.

14. Edward III. in a suit of plain bright armour, with two crowns on his sword, alluding to the two kingdoms, France and England, of both which he was crowned king. He is here represented with a venerable grey beard.

15. Edward I. in a very curious suit of gilt armour, with this peculiarity, that the shoes

thereof are of mail. He has a battle-axe in his hand, to distinguish him as the only king in the line that had employed his arms against the Turks and Infidels, by an expedition to the Holy Land.

16. First in the line, though last shewn, sits William the Conqueror, in a suit of plain armour.

Over the door, as you go out of this armory, is a target, on which are engraved, by a masterly hand, the figures of Justice, Fortune, and Fortitude; and round the room, the walls are lined with various uncommon pieces of old armour, such as targets, caps, horses heads, breast-plates, and many other sorts that now want names.

Of the JEWEL-OFFICE.

Price 1s. each person in company, a single person 1s. 6d.

The curiosities herein contained are, 1. The imperial crown that all the kings of England are crowned with. It is of gold, enriched with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, and pearls; the cap within is of purple velvet, lined with white taffety, and turned up with three rows of ermine. King Charles II. had this crown made soon after his restoration.

2. The golden orb, or globe, put into the king's right hand before he is crowned, and borne in his left, with the sceptre in his right, upon his return into Westminster-hall after he is crowned. It is about six inches in diameter, edged with pearl, and enriched with precious stones. On the top is an amethyst, of a violet colour,

colour, near an inch and a half in height, set upon a rich cross of gold, adorned with diamonds, pearls, and precious stones. The whole height of the ball and cup is 11 inches.

3. The golden sceptre, with its cross, set upon a large amethyst, of great value, garnished round with table-diamonds. The handle of the sceptre is plain, but the pommel is set round with rubies, emeralds, and small diamonds. The top rises into a fleur de lis of six leaves, all enriched with precious stones, from whence issueth a mound or ball, made of the amethyst already mentioned. The cross is quite covered with precious stones.

4. The sceptre, with the dove, the emblem of peace, perched on the top of a small Jerusalem cross, finely ornamented with table-diamonds and jewels of great value.

5. St. Edward's staff, in length four feet, seven inches and a half, and three inches three quarters in circumference, all of beaten gold, which is carried before the king at his coronation.

6. A rich salt-seller of state, in form like the square white tower, and exquisitely wrought; it is of gold, and used only on the king's table at the coronation.

7. The curtana, or sword of mercy; the blade is 32 inches long, and near two broad, but is without a point. It is borne before the king at his coronation.

8. A noble silver font, double gilt with gold, and elegantly wrought. In this the royal family are christened,

9. A large silver fountain, presented to king Charles II. by the town of Plymouth, very curiously wrought, but far short of that already described.

10. The rich crown of state that his majesty wears in parliament, in which is a large emerald seven inches round; a pearl, the finest in the world; and a ruby, of inestimable value.

11. His royal highness the prince of Wales's crown, which is placed before him in parliament, to shew that he is not yet come to it.

12. The late queen Mary's crown, globe, and scepter, with the diadem she wore in proceeding to her coronation, with her consort king William.

13. An ivory scepter, with a dove on the top, made for king James the Second's queen, whose garniture is gold, and the dove on the top gold, enamelled with white.

14. The golden spurs, and the armillas, which are bracelets for the wrists; very antique, and worn at the coronation.

15. Lastly, the ampulla, or eagle of gold, finely engraved, which holds the holy oil the kings and queens of England are anointed with; and the golden spoon that the bishop pours the oil into. These are two pieces of great antiquity. The golden eagle, including the pedestal, is about nine inches high, and the wings expand about seven inches: the whole weighs about ten ounces. The head of the eagle screws off about the middle of the neck, which is made hollow, for holding the holy oil; and when the king is anointed

ointed by the bishop, the oil is poured into the spoon out of the bird's beak.

There are in the jewel-office, besides those commonly shewn, all the crown jewels, worn by the princes and princesses at the coronation, and a vast variety of curious old plate.

Of the MINT.

You give what you please.

We cannot here describe the particular processes that the different metals undergo before stampt into money.

The manner of stamping is all you are permitted to see, which is very quickly performed by means of an engine, worked sometimes by three, and sometimes by four men. The manner of stamping gold and halfpence is the same; but they are more careful to prevent waste with one than the other. The engine works by a spindle, like that of a printing-press, to the point of which the head of the die is fixed with a screw; and in a little sort of a cup, which receives it, is placed the reverse; between these, the piece of metal, already cut round to the size, and, if gold, exactly weighed, is placed; and by once pulling down the spindle by a jerk, is compleatly stamped. It is amazing to see how dextrously the coiner performs his part; for as fast as the men that work the engine turn the spindle, so fast doth he supply it with metal; putting in the unstampd piece with his forefinger and thumb, and twitching out the stampd with his middle-finger. The silver and gold thus stampd,

flampt, is afterwards milled round the edges; the manner of performing which is a secret never shewn to any body.

Thus have we gone through all the buildings and places of curiosities in the Tower.

Of LONDON BRIDGE.

✓ THIS bridge, built across the Thames from London to Southwark, was originally of wood, which was begun about the year 994, and finished in 1016; but being burnt in 1136, it was again rebuilt of wood in 1163. It being very expensive to keep the wooden bridge in repair, it was resolved to build one of stone, a little westward of the other. For carrying this into execution, the city obtained from parliament a tax upon wool, which has given rise to the mistaken notion of its being built on wool-packs. It was founded upon mighty frames of piles; on the top of those are laid beams of timber ten inches thick, strongly bolted. This is the present foundation. On this platform was laid the base of the stone pier; and for the preservation of the bottom, there were piles drove round the outside, called the sterlings. This stone bridge was begun in 1176, and finished in 1205. It consisted of 20 arches, was 915 feet long, and 73 feet wide; but houses being built on each side thereof, the interval between them was only 23 feet.

The narrowness of the passage over this bridge having occasioned the loss of many lives,
from

from the number of carriages passing and repassing, and the straitness of the arches, with the enormous size of the sterlings, having also occasioned many fatal accidents, there passed two acts of parliament in 1756, for removing all these obstacles, and granting aid for repairing and improving the bridge : and accordingly the houses, with a great part of the bridge, were demolished.

During this great work, there was built a temporary wooden bridge, which being burnt down soon after, supposed to be designedly set on fire, they were obliged to make the old bridge passable again, till they could build another temporary wooden one.

A temporary bridge being rebuilt, they began the repairs and improvements, and completed the work with the utmost expedition.

The present bridge, view'd from the water, has a grand appearance ; and affords the passengers on it a delightful prospect of shipping, &c. below it, and an extensive view of buildings both above and below.

It has in some degree the appearance of Westminster bridge, the stone balustrades being lofty and noble ; but it must be allowed to fall short of Westminster, both in respect to beauty and convenience. It has not its commodious flights of steps at each end, nor its convenient seats in the recesses on the bridge, instead of which they are the receptacles of urine, which is very offensive to the smell ; neither is the road for carriages laid with gravel.

It

It is 915 feet long, the way for carriages is 31 feet broad, admitting three carriages and two horses to go a-breast; and that for foot-passengers seven feet on each side, raised and paved with flat stones.

The lamps are well contrived, and when lighted make a beautiful appearance. Over the center arch, on a kind of pedestal, are placed three, and over each recess one; so that in all there are 21 on each side. Fourteen of the recesses are half domed.

Here are 19 arches, but not all passable, four of them on the North side being taken up with the London bridge water-works.

These works were invented by one Morice, a Dutchman, in 1582, to supply the city with water from the Thames, thro' wooden pipes. The inventor, for his ingenuity, obtained from the city a lease of the same for 500 years. He made great improvements in these works, and thereby grew immensely rich. His successors, in 1701, sold the property for 36,000l. to one Richard Soame, who divided the same into 300 shares, and sold them at 500l. each, when it commenced a company. These works have also been greatly improved under the directions of the late Mr. Hadley.

The water is forced to a basin on the top of a high tower of wood, which stands on the sterling of the first arch, to the height of 120 feet; by which means it is conveyed to any part of the city. It is thus forced by four wheels, placed under the arches, and moved by the common stream of the tide; one turn of the four wheels

wheels causing 114 strokes;—each stroke being two feet and a half in a seven-inch bore, raises three gallons; and when the river is at best, the wheels go six times round in a minute, and but four and a half at middle water: so that at six times in a minute the number of strokes from the four wheels are 684, raising 2052 gallons in a minute;—that is, 123,120 gallons, or 1954 hogheads in an hour; amounting to 46,896 hogheads in a day, including the waste, which may be computed at a fifth part of the whole.

The whole machinery is esteemed one of the greatest curiosities in its kind of any in the world, being superior to the most famous water-engine at Marli in France.

Of the MONUMENT.

Price Three-pence.

THIS great fluted column of the Doric order, situated on the east side of Fish-street-hill, near London bridge, was begun by Sir Christopher Wren in the year 1671, by order of parliament, in commemoration of the dreadful fire of London, and was finished by the same architect in 1677. Its height is 202 feet; the diameter of the body of the column, 15 feet; the lowest part of the pedestal, 28 feet square; and the pedestal, in height, 40 feet. Over the capital is an iron balcony, encompassing a cone 32 feet high, supporting a blazing urn of gilt brass. Within is a large stair-case of black marble,

marble, containing 345 steps, each ten inches and a half broad, and six inches thick. The west side of the pedestal is adorned with a curious emblem in alt relief, denoting the destruction and restoration of the city: the first female figure represents the city of London, sitting in ruins in a languishing posture, with her head dejected, hair dishevelled, and her hand carelessly lying on her sword. Behind is Time, gradually raising her up; at her side a woman, gently touching her with one hand, whilst a winged scepter in the other directs her to regard the goddesses in the clouds, one with a cornucopia, denoting plenty, the other with a palm branch, the emblem of peace. At her feet a bee-hive, shewing that by industry and application the greatest misfortunes are to be overcome. Behind Time, are citizens exulting at his endeavours to restore her; and beneath, in the midst of the ruins, is a dragon, who, as supporter of the city arms, with his paw endeavours to preserve the same: opposite the city, on an elevated pavement, stands the king, in a Roman habit, with a laurel on his head, and a truncheon in his hand; and, approaching her, commands three of his attendants to descend to her relief; the first represents the sciences, with a winged head and circle of naked boys dancing thereon, and holding Nature in her hand with her numerous breasts ready to give assistance to all; the second is Architecture, with a plan in one hand, and a square and pair of compasses in the other; and the third is Liberty, waving a hat in the air, shewing her joy at the
pleasing

pleasing prospect of the city's speedy recovery. Behind the king stands his brother the duke of York, with a garland in one hand to crown the rising city, and a sword in the other for her defence. And the two figures behind are Justice and Fortitude; the former with a coronet, and the latter with a reined lion; and under the royal pavement, in a vault, lieth Envy gnawing a heart, and incessantly emitting pestiferous fumes from her envenomed mouth. And in the upper part of the plinth the reconstruction of the city is represented by builders and labourers at work upon houses.

On the north side of the pedestal is a Latin inscription, giving an account of the fire of London, its rise, progress, and the amazing devastation made by it.

On the South side is a Latin inscription, specifying the gracious, prudent, and vigorous measures taken by the king and parliament for restoring the city with greater beauty, magnificence, and convenience; and for preventing the like conflagration for the future.

The inscription on the East side contains the names of the lord-mayors, from the time it was begun till it was finished.

Round the monument is this inscription:

" This pillar was set up in perpetual remembrance of the most dreadful burning of this protestant city, begun and carried on by the treachery and malice of the popish faction, in the beginning of September, in the year of our Lord 1666, in order to the carrying on their horrid plot for extirpating the

“ protestant religion, and old English liberty,
 “ and introducing popery and slavery.”

The ROYAL EXCHANGE.

THIS is the meeting-place of the merchants of this great metropolis. It was originally called the Burse, and was built of brick in the year 1567, at the expence of Sir Thomas Gresham, a merchant of this city, the city purchasing the ground on which it stands; and, in 1570, was, by command, and in the presence of queen Elizabeth, proclaimed the Royal Exchange, by herald, with sound of trumpet. That structure being destroyed by the fire of London in 1666, it was rebuilt of Portland stone and rustic work, in a much more magnificent manner, as it now stands, at the expence of 80,000*l.* and is the finest and strongest fabric of the kind in Europe.

The first stone of this building was laid by king Charles II. in 1667, and the whole was finished in 1669. It stands upon a plat of ground 203 feet in length, and 171 feet in breadth, inclosing an area 144 feet long, and 117 broad, surrounded with a substantial and regular stone building, wrought in rustic.

It has two fronts, North and South, each of which is a piazza; and in the center are the grand entrances into the area, under an extreme lofty and noble arch. The South front in Cornhill is the principal, on each side of which are Corinthian demi-columns, supporting a
 compass

compass pediment; and in the intercolumniation, on each side, in the front next the street, is a niche, with the figures of king Charles I. and king Charles II. in Roman habits, well executed. Over the aperture, on the cornice between the two pediments, are the king's arms in relievo. On each side of this entrance is a range of windows, placed between demi-columns and pilasters of the Composite order, above which runs a balustrade.

This building is 66 feet high; and from the center, in the front, rises a lanthorn and turret 178 feet high, on the top of which is a fan of polished brass, made in the shape of a grasshopper, the crest of Sir Thomas Gresham's arms. And in the turret is a good clock, with four dials, which is well regulated every day, so as to become a standard of time to all the mercantile part of the town; and it goes with chimes at three, six, nine, and twelve o'clock, playing upon twelve bells.

The north front in Threadneedle-street is adorned with pilasters of the Composite order, but has neither columns nor statues on the outside; and, instead of the two compass pediments, has a triangular one.

Above the arches of this quadrangular piazza is an entablature, with curious enrichments; and on the cornice a range of pilasters, with an entablature extending round, and a compass pediment in the middle of the cornice of each of the four sides. Under the pediment, on the North side, are the king's arms; on the South, the city's arms; on the East, Sir Thomas

Gresham's arms; and on the West, the Mercers arms, with their respective enrichments.

In these intercolumns are twenty-four niches, twenty of which are filled with the statues of the kings and queens of England, standing erect in their royal robes, and with their regalia, except king Charles II. James II. and George II. who are habited like the Roman emperors.

Upon a marble pedestal, about eight feet high, in the middle of this area, is a fine statue of king Charles II. in a Roman habit, inclosed with iron rails, and set up at the expence of the merchant-adventurers, in 1684. On the West side is a Cupid resting his right hand on a shield, with the arms of France and England quartered, holding a rose in his left. On the North side is another Cupid, supporting a shield with the arms of Ireland. And on the East side, the arms of Scotland, with a Cupid holding a thistle; all done in relievo by that eminent statuary Mr. Gibson.

The inside of the area is surrounded with piazzas, forming ambulatories for merchants, &c. to shelter themselves from the weather.

Under these piazzas, within the area, are 28 niches, which are all vacant, but that in which Sir Thomas Gresham's statue is placed in the north-west angle; and that in the south-west, where the statue of Sir John Barnard is placed, who was a worthy magistrate, and faithful representative of the city in parliament.

In this area the merchants and traders meet between twelve at noon and three o'clock; and for the more regular and ready dispatch of business,

business, they dispose of themselves in separate walks, as the Hamburgh-walk, East-India-walk, &c. &c. &c.

Within the piazzas of the two fronts are two spacious stair-cases, with iron rails and black marble steps; these lead into a kind of gallery, which extends round the four sides of the building, and in which were about 200 shops; but those shops have been long deserted, and the galleries are now lett out to the Royal Exchange Assurance Office, the Merchant Seamen's Office, the Marine Society, and to auctioneers, &c.

Under the whole area are vaults wherein the East-India Company deposit their pepper.

Of the MANSION-HOUSE.

Admittance here is by friends.

THIS mansion-house is built very substantially of Portland stone, upon piles. It was began in 1739, and finished in 1753. The portico is composed of six lofty fluted pillars of the Corinthian order in the front; and the same order is continued in pilasters both under the pediment and on each side.

The basement story is very massy, built in rustic. And in the center of this story is the door that leads to the kitchen and other offices.

From the ground, on each side, rises a flight of steps of very considerable extent, leading up to the portico, and to the door which leads to the apartments and offices where the lord-mayor resides and business is transacted.

A stone balustrade incloses the stairs, and is continued along the front of the portico : and the columns support a large angular pediment, adorned with a very noble piece in bas relief, representing the dignity and opulency of the city of London.

In the center stands a woman, crowned with turrets, to represent the city, with her left foot upon the figure of envy ; in her right hand she holds a wand, and rests her left arm upon the city arms, in a large shield, all in alto-relievo.

Near her, on the right, is a cupid holding the cap of liberty on a short staff, like a mace, over his shoulder : and beyond is a river god, to represent the Thames, reclined and pouring out a stream of water from a large vase : and near him is an anchor fastened to its cable, with shells lying on the shore.

On the left hand of London, Plenty is kneeling and holding out her hand in a supplicating posture, beseeching the city to accept of the fruits of her cornucopia : and behind are two naked boys with bales of goods to denote commerce.

Beneath this portico are two series of windows, extending along the whole front ; and above these is an Attic story, with square windows, crowned with a balustrade.

This building is an oblong. The depth is the long side. There is an area in the middle : at the South end of which is an Egyptian hall the length of the whole front, very high, and designed for public entertainments. And to make

make it regular in flank, a similar building is raised on the front, which is the upper part of a dancing gallery.

Near the ends at each side is a window of extraordinary height, between coupled Corinthian pilasters, extending to the top of the Attic story. All the apartments are extremely noble; and the offices are made as grand and convenient as the dignity and business of the city can require.

St. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, WALLBROOK.

THIS church is open on Sunday twice a day, and on Wednesday and Friday Mornings.

It is situated at the north-east angle of Wallbrook, and not above 20 feet from the south end of the Mansion-house.

This structure was built by Sir Christopher Wren, and is not only said to be his masterpiece, but all that view it agree that Italy cannot produce a modern structure equal to it in taste, proportion, elegance, and beauty.

The steeple rises square to a considerable height, and is then surrounded with a balustrade; within which rises a very light and elegant tower in two stages, the first adorned with Corinthian, and the second with Composite columns, and covered with a dome; from which rises the vane. The outside of this church is plain and void of ornament; but in the center of the roof is a large dome.

The

The principal beauties of this so much admired church are on the inside of it.—The dome, which is spacious and noble, is finely proportioned to the church, and divided into small compartments, decorated with great elegance, and crowned with a lanthorn: and the roof, also divided into compartments, is supported by very noble Corinthian columns, raised on their pedestals.

This church has three isles and a cross isle; is 75 feet long, 36 feet broad, 34 feet high to the roof, and 58 feet to the lanthorn.

On the sides under the lower roofs are only circular windows: but those which enlighten the upper roof are small arched ones; and at the East end are three very noble arched windows.

Of LONDON STONE.

A GAINST the South wall of St. Swithin's church, in Canon-street, is placed London Stone (the sight of which is not worth any extraordinary trouble). It is enclosed in a stone case. Its origin is not certain. Most authorities give it a Roman erection, and place it in the center of that city burnt by Boadicea, and to serve for the place from whence the Romans measured the miles in their roads, which proceeded from London to their different stations throughout the kingdom.

GUILDHALL.

GUILDHALL, *in* New King-street, Cheap-side.

THIS hall is open almost every day. There was a stately hall built here about the year 1411, which being much damaged by the unhappy conflagration in 1666, it was thought fit to demolish it entirely; and the present edifice was built and extremely well beautified in 1669.

This hall is 153 feet long, 48 broad, and 55 feet high to the roof.

The portico is adorned with a stately Gothic frontispiece, enriched with the king's arms, &c.

Having entered the portico, the first thing worth your attention is the balcony, over a flight of nine or ten steps leading to the mayor's court, in the front of which is a fine clock and dial, in a curious frame of oak: the carvings are, at the four corners the four cardinal virtues, and on the top, Time, with a cock on each side of him. Above this are the figures of Moses and Aaron; on the sides beneath, the four cardinal virtues; and below are depicted the arms of the 24 companies. On each side of the balcony is a giant of an enormous size; the one holding a pole-axe, the other, an halbert, supposed to be an ancient Briton and a Saxon.

Round the hall are colours and standards taken from the French, &c.

The roof is flat, divided into pannels; the walls on the North and South sides are adorned with four Gothic demi-pillars, painted white, and veined with blue, and the capitals gilt with gold; upon which are the royal arms, and those of

of Edward the Confessor. In many places are the royal arms : on the South-eastward pillar is the arms of London, and Westward are the arms of the twelve companies.

At the East end are the portraitures of their late majesties king George II. and queen Caroline: close by the first is the picture of queen Anne, at the foot of an anabathrum, under a rich canopy; by the latter, his majesty king George I. And at the same end, but on the North and South sides, the pictures of king William III. and queen Mary, fronting each other.

The intercolumns are painted in imitation of porphyry, and embellished with the pictures, in full proportion, of 19 judges, who determined differences between landlord and tenant in rebuilding the city after the dreadful fire in 1666, without the expence of law-suits; in gratitude for those signal services, their pictures were put up in the Guildhall. On the South side are eight, on the North side eight, and on the West end three; to which the city have lately added the picture, in full proportion, of lord chief justice Pratt, in grateful remembrance of that gentleman's uprightness, firmness, and conduct in the cause of liberty, which has deservedly given him a place with those worthy men, who stepped forth in the utmost danger to defend the weak from oppression, and to save mankind from ruin. He is now Lord Camden, and Lord High Chancellor of England.

In the lord mayor's court, which is adorned with fleak-stones and gildings, and also the figures of the four cardinal virtues, are the portraits

traits of four other judges, in full proportion. This court is called the council chamber, and is well worth your observation.

In this hall are kept the court of common-council; the lord mayor and aldermens court; the court of hushings; the court of orphans; the two courts of the sheriffs; the court of ward-mote; the court of hall-mote; the court of requests, and the chamberlain's court. This hall is used for feasting our kings, queens, and other potentates, foreign ministers, &c. for chusing the city officers, and members of parliament, it being capacious enough to contain 7000 persons. And here the lotteries are drawn.

Of St. PAUL's old Cathedral.

IT was originally founded in the year 610, by Ethelbert, a Saxon prince, on or near a place where, in the time of the Romans, a temple stood that was dedicated to Diana. In 675, Erkinwald, bishop of London, repaired and beautified the ancient edifice, augmented its revenues, and procured certain privileges from the pope in its favour. It received endowments and benefactions from king Athelston, Edgar, and Eglefede his wife, and Edward the Confessor. In the reign of William the Conqueror, 1086, it was consumed by fire; but on its foundation there arose a magnificent structure; which building was not compleatly finished till the reign of Henry III. 1240.

In the reign of Henry VI. 1444, the timber work of the steeple was fired by lightning, and not thoroughly repaired till 1462. About 1562 the steeple was again on fire, which burnt for four hours, consuming the spire, the upper roof of the church and isles, all the rafters, and whatever else was combustible: this was thought to have been occasioned by lightning, but an old plumber confessed, at his death, it was through his negligence; he went to dinner, and left a pan of coals, with other fuel, burning in the steeple, which took hold of the dry timber in the spire, and, before his return, got too much head for him to stop its spreading. A general repair of the whole building was now found to be absolutely necessary; for the defraying the expence of which there was a considerable contribution among persons of great rank; but this repair was never carried into execution till the reign of Charles I. 1632, when Inigo Jones, an able architect, after nine years uncommon diligence, perfectly finished the work, except the steeple, designed to be pulled down and rebuilt. Presently after, the flames of civil war broke out, when this church was every way profaned and abused; the body converted into saw-pits, and the stalls, organ, loft, &c. were demolished: a considerable sum was raised by contribution to repair the damage, which work was in hand when the dreadful fire of London, in 1666, entirely consumed the whole structure.

This cathedral was 690 feet long, and 130 feet broad; the height of the roof, at the west

part,

part, 102 feet; at the east, only 88 feet; and the body, 150 feet: the height to the cross was about 520 feet. It stood on three acres and a half, one rood and a half, and six perches of ground.

The ornaments of this cathedral were remarkably grand.

Beneath this cathedral was a parish church, called St. Faith; but it is not remembered to have had divine worship performed in it, but by chauntry priests, for the souls of those bodies therein deposited, who were persons of note.

After the fire of London, all this old building, together with St. Faith's, were entirely razed to the ground, and the foundation cleared.

Of the present Cathedral.

A resolution being taken to build a new cathedral, which should equal, if not exceed the magnificence and splendor of the old fabric, Sir Christopher Wren was ordered to prepare a design, and cause a model thereof to be made as a rule and direction for the whole work. To raise a fund sufficient to carry the work into execution, the chamber of London was made an office for the receipt of contributions to defray the expence; into which, in ten years only, was paid the sum of 126,000*l.* king Charles II. generously giving 1000*l.* a year out of his privy-purse, besides a new duty on coals, which produced 5000*l.* a year, over and above all other grants in its favour; so that the legacies, subscriptions, &c. continually coming in, amounted to more money than the purposes required.

Sir Christopher exhibited several designs, in order to discover what would be most acceptable to the general taste, which among all degrees was magnificence and grandeur. Accordingly he prepared a design antique and well studied, conformable to the best stile of the Greek and Roman architecture; which the bishops disapproved of, as they thought it not enough in the cathedral fashion. He then produced the scheme of the present mighty structure, which was approved of.

In digging its foundation, Sir Christopher, to his great mortification, in extending his lines to the north-east, when he wanted but six or seven feet to complete his design, fell upon a pit, where the potters of old time had taken their pot-earth from, and filled up the hole with broken fragments of urns, vases, and such like rubbish. This obliged him to dig through the sand, to the depth of 40 feet at least, to the solid earth: he therefore sunk a pit 18 feet wide, (though he wanted at most but seven) through all the strata, and laid the foundations of a square pier of solid masonry upon the hard sea-beach that covered the original clay, which he raised within 15 feet of the present surface, and then turned a short arch under ground to the level of the stratum of the hard pot-earth; upon which arch the north-east coin of the choir of St. Paul's now stands.

All things being prepared, and many difficulties surmounted, in pulling down, clearing away, &c. Sir Christopher Wren laid the first
stone

stone on the 21st day of June, 1675, in the reign of Charles II.

The foundations being laid, Portland stone was made choice of to complete the superstructure, as those from thence were of the largest scantlings; yet these could not be presumed upon for columns exceeding four feet in diameter: this determined Sir Christopher to make choice of two orders, instead of one and an *attic* story, as St. Peter's at Rome, in order to preserve the just proportions of his cornice, otherwise the fabric would have fallen short of its intended height. On these principles therefore he proceeded, and raised the lofty edifice we now see.

The lower division of the building is adorned with a range of double pilasters, with their entablatures of the Corinthian order; and as many of the Composite, or Roman order, ornament the upper.

The spaces between the arches of the windows, and the architrave of the lower order, are filled with great variety of curious enrichments; as are those likewise above.

On the west front is erected a most magnificent portico, graced with two stately turrets and a pediment, enriched with sculpture.

The columns of this portico are doubled; two columns are brought nearer together to make greater intercolumns alternately, and to give a proper space to three doors; the two side-doors for daily use, and the middle for solemnities: the columns are widened to make a free and commodious passage to each, which is

gracefully done by placing the pillars alternately wide and close.

The entrance to the north and south is likewise by two magnificent porticos.

The east end is beautified by a noble piece of carving, in honour of king William III.

Over all is a dome, terminated by a lantern, ball, and cross.

The pilasters of the outside are doubled, which serve as buttresses, and give space to large windows between; they also adjust the arcades within, and regulate the roof.

This cathedral is built in form of a cross. The dimensions from east to west, within the walls; are 500 feet; from north to south, within the doors of the porticos, 223 feet; the breadth, at the entrance, 100 feet; its circuit, 2292 feet; its height within, 110 feet; to the upper gallery, 266 feet; to the top of the cross, 64 feet; from the level of the ground to the top, 440 feet; the diameter of the dome is 108 feet, of the ball 6 feet; the diameter of the columns of the porticos, 4 feet; their height, 48 feet. To the top of the west pediment, under the figure of St. Paul, is 120 feet. The height of the towers, at the west front, is 280 feet. The length of the minute-hand, on the dial, 8 feet; of the hour-hand, 5 feet 5 inches; of the hour-figures, 2 feet 7 inches.

The whole cathedral stands on two acres, 16 perches, 23 yards, and one foot of ground.

This vast fabric is surrounded with about 2500 strong iron palisados; and in the area of the grand west front, on a pedestal, stands a statue

statue of queen Anne: the figures on the base represent Britannia, with her spear; Gallia, with a crown on her lap; Hibernia, with her harp; and America, with her bow: the workmanship of the ingenious Mr. Hill, who was chiefly employed in all the decorations. By this gentleman were performed those fine statues and carvings that add such spirit and beauty to the whole: the lively representation of St. Paul's conversion, carved in relief on the pediment of the principal front; the majestic figure of St. Paul, on the apex of the pediment, with St. Peter on his right, and St. James on his left; the four evangelists, with their proper emblems, on the front of the towers.—St. Matthew is distinguished by an angel, St. Mark by a lion, St. Luke by an ox, and St. John by an eagle. On the pediment, over the north portico, the royal arms with the regalia, supported by angels, with the statues of five of the apostles. On the pediment over the south portico, a phoenix rising out of the flames, with the word RESURGAM underneath it: This device perhaps had its origin from the following incident: Sir Christopher having fixed upon the place for the center of the great dome, a labourer was ordered to bring him a flat stone from among the rubbish, to leave as a mark of direction to the masons; the first the fellow came at happened to be a grave-stone, with nothing remaining of the inscription but the word RESURGAM: which was remarked by the architect as a favourable omen. On this side of the building are five statues, which take their situation from that of St. Andrew on the apex of the pediment just mentioned.

The highest or last stone, on the top of the lantern, was laid by Christopher Wren, the surveyor's son, in the reign of queen Anne, 1710, in the presence of Mr. Strong, the principal mason, and others chiefly employed in the execution of the work.

Thus in 35 years was this mighty fabrick, lofty enough to be seen at sea eastward, and at Windsor westward, begun and finished by one architect, one principal mason, and under one bishop of London, Dr. Henry Compton: the charge was supported chiefly by a small and easy imposition on sea-coal.

Within this cathedral are three isles. The vault is hemispherical, consisting of 24 cupolas, cut off semicircular, with segments to join to the great arches one way, and the other way they are cut across with elliptical cylinders, to let in the upper lights of the nave; but in the isles the lesser cupolas are cut both ways in semicircular sections, and altogether make a graceful geometrical form, distinguished with circular wreaths, which is the horizontal section of the cupola: the arches and wreaths are of stone, carved; the spandrels between are of sound brick, invested with stucco of cockle-shell lime, which becomes as hard as Portland stone; and which, having large planes between the stone ribs, are capable of further ornaments of painting, if required. Besides these 24 cupolas, there is a half-cupola at the east, and the great cupola of 108 feet diameter in the middle of the crossing of the great isles; it is extant out of the wall, and is very lightsome by the windows of the upper

upper order, which strike down the light thro' the great colonade that encircles the dome without, and serves for the butment of the dome, which is brick, of two bricks thick; but as it rises every way five feet high, has a course of excellent brick of 18 inches long bending thro' the whole thickness; and to make it still more secure, it is surrounded with a vast chain of iron, strongly linked together at every ten feet: this chain is let into a channel cut into the bandage of Portland stone, and defended from the weather by filling the groove with lead. Over the first cupola is raised another structure of a cone of bricks, so built as to support a stone lantern of an elegant figure, and ending in ornaments of copper, gilt: the whole church above the vaulting being covered with a substantial oaken roof and lead, so this cone is covered and hid out of sight by another cupola of timber and lead; between which and the cone are easy stairs which ascend to the lantern: the contrivance here is astonishing. The light to these stairs is from the lantern above, and round the pedestal of the same.

The inside of the cupola is painted and richly decorated, by that eminent English artist Sir James Thornhill, who in eight compartments has represented the principal passages in the history of St. Paul's life; namely, his conversion; his punishing Elymas the forcerer with blindness; his preaching at Athens; his curing the poor cripple at Lystra, and the reverence there paid him by the priests of Jupiter as a god; his conversion of the goaler; his preaching at Ephesus,

Ephesus, and the burning the magic books in consequence of the miracles he there wrought; his trial before Agrippa; his shipwreck on the island of Melita, or Malta; and his miracle of the viper.

Besides the choir, the stalls of which are very beautifully carved, and the other ornaments of equal workmanship, there is a morning-prayer chapel, where divine service is performed every day, Sundays excepted; and opposite it, the Consistory, each of which has a magnificent screen of carved wainscot, and has been greatly admired by the curious, as has the carving of the stately figures that adorn the organ-case.

In the center of the cross-isle, where is fixed a brass plate, you have a full view of the cupola or dome, and of the whispering-gallery.

The choir, the isles on each side of it, and the organ, are inclosed with beautiful iron rails and gates.

The organ-gallery is supported with Corinthian columns of blue and white marble. The choir has on each side 30 stalls, besides the bishop's throne on the south side, and on the north, the lord-mayor's.—The reader's desk is inclosed with very fine brass rails, gilt, in which is a gilt brass pillar, supporting an eagle of brass, gilt, which holds the book on its back and expanded wings.—The altar-piece is adorned with four noble fluted pilasters, painted and veined with gold, in imitation of lapis lazuli; and their capitals are double gilt.—In the intercolumniations are 21 pannels of figured crimson velvet.

All the floor of the church and choir to the altar rails is paved with marble; the altar is paved with porphyry, polished, and laid in several geometrical figures.

This grand cathedral, thus finished, is undoubtedly one of the most magnificent modern buildings in Europe; and we will venture to conclude, that for loftiness and grandeur, beauty in perspective, truth and firmness in building, taste in design, harmony of parts, and convenience for the solemn celebration of divine worship, there neither is, nor ever was, so perfect a building, begun and finished under the sole direction, of one man, in the universe.

The colours hanging in the body of the cathedral, over the western entrance, were taken from the French at Louisbourg in 1758. They consist of an artillery-standard, white and gold; one pair of Spanish ragged staves; one pair of Swiss ensign-colours, green and white; two pair of ensign-colours, blue and white; and two staves without colours.

Of the CURIOSITIES which strangers pay to see.

Of the GOLDEN-GALLERY, price 2d. each person.

Entering at the south door, on your left hand are the stairs by which you ascend the cupola, which lead to this gallery by 534 steps, 260 of which are so easy that a child may ascend them; but those above are unpleasant, and in some places exceeding dark, particularly between the brick cone and the outer case of the dome; but what

what light you have affords you an amazing proof of the architect's wonderful contrivance. From this gallery you have a fine prospect of the river, city, and country round, which in a clear day discovers a pleasing variety, with which many remain satisfied, and never attempt to go any higher.

Of the WHISPERING-GALLERY, price two-pence each person.

To this gallery you will be invited in your descent : from hence you have the most advantageous view of the fine paintings in the cupola ; there is an easy ascent to this gallery for persons of note, by a most beautiful flight of stairs, not to be exceeded : here sounds are enlarged to an amazing degree ; the shutting of the door seems as loud as thunder at a distance ; the least whisper is heard round the whole circumference, even the ticking of a watch ; and one person speaking against the wall, on this side, appears to be present to another on the other side, though the distance between them is no less than 143 feet.

Of the LIBRARY, price two-pence each person.

The flooring whereof is indeed the greatest curiosity in it, which is most artfully inlaid without either nails or pegs, like the framing of a billiard-table ; the books are neither numerous nor valuable ; but the wainscotting, and cases for their reception, want neither elegance nor convenience. There is here a fine painting
of

of bishop Compton, under whom the cathedral was built.

Of Sir Christopher Wren's first MODEL for building this Cathedral, price 2d. each person.

It is a mistake that this model was taken from St. Peter's at Rome; it was his own invention, laboured with much study, and, as he thought, finished with good success. This design, which is of one order only, the Corinthian, like St. Peter's at Rome, the surveyor set a higher value upon than any he drew; but it was not approved of by the bishops. Pity it is that so valuable a fragment of the utmost exertion of this great man's genius should be suffered to run to decay.

Of the GREAT BELL, price 2d. each person.

This is in the south tower, and weighs 84 hundred weight. On this bell the hammer of the great clock strikes the hour; and on the lesser bell the quarters are struck. The sound of both are so excessive loud, that tender ears are much affected if either happens to strike while near them. The sound of the great bell is said to have been heard as far as Windsor.

Of the GEOMETRY STAIRS, price 2d. each person.

This is the last curiosity shewn. It is a flight of stairs, the steps of which are so artfully contrived,

trived, as to hang, as it were, together, without any visible support.

The whole expence of erecting this superb edifice amounted to the sum of 736,752l. 2s. 3d.

Of SALMON'S ROYAL WAX-WORK, near Temple-bar, price 1s. each person.

THIS is a place much resorted to, the figures being finished in a masterly and elegant manner. They are placed in four rooms.

In the first Room

Is a beautiful rock, enriched with pearls, coral, and rich stones. It contains six caves, out of which you see hermits moving, mermaids waving, Peter the wild boy, the British giant, or king Arthur of the round table, with his queen, whose bodies were found entire 400 years after they had been buried.

A Dutch christening.

The Cherokee king, with his two chiefs.

The fair princess Andromeda, who was chained to a rock, to be devoured by a sea-monster.

King Henry VIII. introducing to court Anna Bullen, to the great dislike of queen Katherine and cardinal Wolsey.

In the second Room.

The happy union of the red rose and the white rose, in the marriage of king Henry VII. with

with the princess Elizabeth, daughter to Edward IV. of the house of York ; with the bust of his late majesty king George II. Also many figures of various sorts.

In the third Room.

Margaret countess of Hannenburgh, who was delivered of 365 children at a birth, occasioned by a rash wish of a poor beggar woman.

Marc Antony and Cleopatra, with their two twin children weeping over them, with their proper attendants.

The brave Caractacus, prince of South Wales, who, to redeem his country from the bondage of the Romans, withstood a mighty army ; being overcome, was led in triumph to Rome.

The chaste nuns of Collingham, who slit up their noses and upper lips to preserve their virgin vow, when the Danes invaded this land.

A fine representation of his majesty king Charles the first, giving his blessing to his three children, the lady Elizabeth, the duke of York, and the duke of Gloucester, the day before his execution.

Also Mary queen of Scots, with her son king James the first, crowned at four years of age ; and the queen of Bohemia, sister to king Charles, with their proper attendants.

A press of his most excellent majesty king George III. with his royal consort queen Charlotte, dressed in their coronation robes ; with the ladies in waiting, and their guards.

In the fourth Room.

The magnificent tent of king Darius, that was taken by Alexander the Great; wherein is to be seen his mother, his queen and two daughters, with the little prince his son, and all their attendants.

Queen Elizabeth, with lady Margaret Russel, who pricked her finger and bled to death.

Campbell the dumb fortune-teller, with an old maid and her sweetheart. With several other histories.

As there is every year some addition to this collection, our Readers may depend on having it inserted in this GUIDE the first opportunity.

Of RACKSTROW'S WAX-WORK, &c. at No. 197, near Temple-bar.

THEY are repositied in two rooms. If you see both, the price is 1s. 6d. but if only one, it is 1s. each person.

First, among other things, are,

1. The Colossus.
2. The Norfolk dwarf.
3. A rhinoceros.
4. A double-headed calf.
5. A gentleman.
6. A lady.
7. The bishop of Osnabrug, second son to king George III.
8. Perpetual motion, or magic box.

In

In the second room, amongst other anatomical objects, are,

1. The figure of a woman seven months gone with child, in which are represented, thro' glass arteries and veins, the circulation of the blood, the action of the heart and lungs in breathing, and how the child is nourished in the womb.

2. A variety of skeletons of the human and brute creation.

3. A number of curiosities in spirits, amongst which are fœtus's from the size of a fly to the time of delivery.

Ladies are attended by one of their own sex, who is skilled in midwifery.

To see the electrical experiments, price is. each person; and Mr. Rackstrow begs leave not to exhibit these experiments to less than three persons at a time.

Of the BRITISH MUSEUM.

THIS choice and valuable collection is reposed in Montague-house, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

Every person who has a ticket is shewn this rich repository, which is obtained without much trouble. Fifteen are allowed to view it in one company. The time allotted is two hours. If any number, not exceeding fifteen, are inclined to see it, they must send a list of their Christian and Surnames, additions, and places of abode.

to the porter's lodge, in order to their being entered in the book ; in a few days the respective tickets will be made out, specifying the day and hour in which they are to come, which, on being sent for, are delivered. The fewer names there are on a list, the sooner they are likely to be admitted to see it.

In the British Museum are three departments; one of manuscripts, medals, and coins ; that of natural and artificial productions ; and the department of printed books ; besides many articles in the hall, in the first room above stairs, and other places, which are not comprehended in any particular department.

In the hall you will first take notice of seven blocks of very hard marble, of an hexangular form: they were brought from the Giants causeway near Coleraine in Ireland.

Next is a stone, brought from the (Via Appia) Appian road, which led from Rome to Brundisium.

Two fragments of Granite columns, (a hard kind of marble which does not take a good polish) ; some curious pebbles, and two antique heads called Termini, being used by the Romans as landmarks.

A large piece of serpentine marble: it was called Ophites, from its resemblance to a serpent's skin. This specimen has a dusky-brown ground, streaked with green and pale yellow.

A fine large cubic piece of lava, issued from mount Vesuvius.

In another part is a painted genealogical tree of a noble Venetian family.

A ske-

A skeleton of a unicorn fish.

Take notice of the head of a very particular kind of buffalo: it is covered with long wool, instead of hair.

The Fresco paintings on the side of the staircase are, Cæsar and his military retinue, the chiefs of the provinces he had in part subdued attending on him, and others on their knees, imploring his protection or assistance.

In a compartment are the feasts and sacrifices of Bacchus.

In another, the rivers Nile and Tiber are represented by gigantic figures emblematically ornamented: and there are views of emblematical landscapes at a distance, and several fine pieces of architecture.

On the ceiling the story of Phaeton: the gods are assembled, and the youth appears asking Phœbus to permit him to drive his chariot for a day; he consents, and in another part is seen conducting him to the chariot: Diana is near them, and Juno is attended by Iris.

Farther on, Phaeton, with all the ardour of youth, is driving the sun's chariot, accompanied by the hours in the form of women. Time is represented by Saturn, Eternity by a woman holding a serpent, and Cybele, or the goddess of the earth, appears also.

As you go up stairs, there is the busto of Sir Hans Sloane, on a pedestal.

In the first room, the story of Phaeton is completed on the ceiling. The gods are assembled, and whilst Jupiter is casting his thunder-

bolts at Phaeton falling from the chariot, you see Saturn, Apollo, Mars, Neptune, Juno, Diana, Venus, Cupid, Mercury, Minerva, and Bacchus, in various attitudes, and agitated by different passions.

The histories are said to be painted by La Fosse; the flowers, and some of the ornamental parts, by Battiste; and the architecture and landscapes by Rousseau, whose portrait is seen in this room.

Many portraits of illustrious personages hang up in the several departments of this Museum; they are all presents, and continually increasing in number.

This room is set apart for the immediate reception of presents: it contains

An Egyptian mummy, which is deposited in a glass-case, in one corner of the room, as its coffin is in the other.

The face of the mummy is covered with a gilded mask; near its feet is a skull, and several bones, viz. feet and hands, taken from a broken mummy. Over its head are some small earthen idols. Over the coffin is a square case, in which the Egyptians placed some utensils belonging to the deceased, and deposited it near the body: as also two models of a mummy, one of which they put near the coffin at the head, the other at the feet.

An urn of the Ibis, and several Egyptian idols in bronze, are over the mummy. I shall first mention Osiris: it is the figure of a man, the body in the shape of a mummy, with a three-

cor-

corner'd cap on its head, a whip in one hand, and a lituus (a staff not unlike a crozier) in the other. Isis is figured by a woman, with the infant Orus in her lap. Orus, or Harpocrates, their son, is the figure of a young man, holding the fore-finger of his left hand on his lips, to enforce silence as the greatest mark of prudence, and a reverential awe for the divinity.

In this room are some natural productions; as several large corals, a substance produced in the sea, but in what manner is not yet determined by the naturalists.

Keratophyta, a species of coral.

Sertularia, another species.

Madrepora, a kind of coral, with small stellated or radiated perforations.

Millepora, the same, with round perforations.

In one of the repositories is a curious large brainstone, which is of the nature of coral.

There is a wasp's nest in one of the cabinets, well worth observing with attention.

In spirits you see a vulture's head, some serpents, birds, spiders, lizards, and other articles; but what must attract particular notice, is a fine young flamingo, stuffed.

Here is a fine jay, brought from the East Indies, and the back-bone of an elephant petrified.

The saloon is finely ornamented with Fresco paintings, consisting of architecture, stair-cases, flowers, statues, and other things properly arranged.

The

The dome is supported by several atlantes, and on it is represented a council of the heathen gods.

In the different compartments,

The giants are turned out of heaven.

Mercury is seen ready to receive his orders, as messenger of the gods.

In another appears Ceres and Neptune, Pan and Amphinrite.

Phaeton is represented driving the chariot of Phœbus, preceded by Aurora, and properly attended by the hours.

In this room, on a table, is a fine model of Laocoon and his two sons, encircled with serpents, as described by Virgil.

The saloon is for the reception of company that happen to come before the hour mentioned in their tickets. Having viewed the articles already mentioned, the first department consists of a collection of manuscripts, medals, and coins.

The first room contains two several collections of manuscripts.

Bibliotheca Regia MSS. These manuscripts are in number upwards of two thousand volumes.

There are in this collection some very ancient copies of the holy Scriptures, and translations of them into many different Oriental and other languages.

Some old and curious manuscripts, treating on the subject of religion, and of the different confessions of faith, in various languages.

Some

Some large volumes of history, finely wrote, and ornamented in a most elegant manner with paintings.

A great number of manuscripts relating to the history and government of the church, and other curious subjects.

Bibliotheca Cottoniana MSS. The Cottonian collection of manuscripts is also contained in this room: it is ancient and noble, consisting of original charters, deeds, and evidences of facts.

There are many ancient copies of several parts of the bible.

But what is more particularly to be admired, is an original of that great bulwark of our liberties, the Magna Charta.

Bibliotheca Harleiana MSS. These are a part of the Harleian manuscripts. The room we are now treating of contains many curious copies of the bible, and the different parts of it, in a variety of languages.

Some original manuscripts, treating of divinity and ecclesiastical matters; alcorans, and other Turkish books; and a Thorah, the five books of Moses, finely wrote in Hebrew on a vellum roll.

In this room is a series of English medals, beginning with William Rufus, and reaching down to the present times.

Bibliotheca Harleiana. II. This room contains another part of the Harleian manuscripts, treating chiefly of philosophical, historical, and philological subjects, in a variety of languages, and by many different authors.

In

In this room is a series of French medals, beginning with those of Pharamond.

Harleiana. III. Chartæ & Rotuli. This fourth room of the department contains the Harleian collection of original (or very ancient and authentic copies of) charters, acts of parliament, deeds, warrants, rolls, and other instruments in writing, relative to a great number of transactions at home and abroad.

In the fifth room is carefully preserved, in several small cabinets, Sir Hans Sloane's collection of medals. Their number is said to be upwards of twenty thousand.

Bibliotheca Sloaniana MSS. The sixth room contains Sir Hans Sloane's manuscripts. They are a valuable collection, though not so ancient as those I have already mentioned. Their subjects are comprehensive, and consequently may be esteemed of general use. There are many original treatises on philosophy, physic, natural history, and, in fine, almost the whole circle of sciences.

In this room is to be seen a table of the Pontifical medals, beginning with Martin the fifth, (who was the first of the popes that struck them good) and carried on in a chronological series to the present times.

The second department contains natural and artificial productions.

Collectio Sloaniana. There are many pieces of antiquity in this room, consisting of a great number of urns, vessels, &c. used of old by different nations.

We

We here find many modern articles brought from distant nations, particularly from America.

Antiquitates Egyptiacæ. In the repositories bearing this title are a great number of Egyptian antiquities; and first, several bronze figures, some representing Isis with the infant Orus on her lap; in others she is standing with a variety of symbols.

Here are some figures of Osiris, represented by a man with a large beard.

Jupiter Serapis: a figure of an old bearded man, with a kind of basket (*modius*) over his head.

Sistrum: a musical instrument of metal, in form of a racket, traversed by several moveable bars.

An urn, with a cover cemented to it, containing an Ibis; its form is that of an inverted cone.

A basso relievo in marble, representing an idol of Mendes in Egypt, where they formerly worshipped a goat.

Canopus: an alabaster urn, with a cover made in form of a hawk's head, and marked with several hieroglyphics.

We find here a great number and variety of small earthen figures, shaped like mummies, with the head of Isis, or Osiris, some adorned with hieroglyphics, others plain.

Several bustos and groups of figures in earthen ware.

A vessel of white porous earth, which is said to have a particular quality; for if you fill it with water, and lay seeds of small faller in the furrows

furrows of the outside, they will grow, and be fit for use in a few days.

At the upper end of the table are several more figures in metal of Osiris, Isis, Harpocrates, Egyptian priests, &c.

Apis. An Egyptian god, represented by the figure of a bull.

Here are several small amulets with loops to them, which the Egyptians wore about their persons, as charms, or preservatives against bad fortune, unforeseen accidents, sickness, &c.

The head of Anubis, or Cynocephalus, a dog which in Egypt they worshipped.

Figures of (Ailurus) a cat, a monkey, &c. scarabs, beetles of various sizes, made of marble, agate, cornelian, &c.

Periapta. These are small oblong pieces of enamelled earth, notched, as is in general conjectured, to mark the rising and falling of the water of the Nile.

Also a cylinder, and some pebbles curiously marked with hieroglyphics and figures.

And some Phœnician seals.

Antiquitates Hetruscæ. The four repositories under this title contain Hetruscan antiquities. They were a nation that formerly flourished in that part of Italy now called Tuscany.

First to be remarked are some bronzes; as a figure of Mars, the god of war; a Deus Averruncus, the god who presided over the common sewers; a head of Proserpine, &c.

A great number of vessels of different forms, made of a kind of fine pale red earth; some of them plain, but elegantly varnished; others painted

painted with figures, letters, and various ornaments. These vessels consist of amphoras, or vases with two handles, and covers to them very curiously painted and ornamented.

Some bottles of a larger size than the amphoras, but for the same use.

And some much smaller, used for libations.

Jars with triangular mouths, intended to pour water on the hands of the priests, or for libations in their sacrifices.

Many pateras, dishes, of various shapes and sizes; some of them have pedestals.

Cups for containing the great variety of precious ointments that were formerly in use.

Some pateras very large, and ornamented with figures and Hetruscan letters.

Take particular notice of some urns of plain alabaster, and others very large, but ornamented with the same kind of figures and inscriptions as the large pateras just abovementioned. The letters do not agree with any alphabet now in use, or known.

Antiquitates Romanæ. The next six partitions are filled with Roman antiquities, and consist of several ancient figures, bustos and basso relievos of various kinds, and other curious articles.

First, the copy of an antique piece of sculpture, made to perpetuate the memory of a slave that discovered a dangerous conspiracy against Rome, whilst grinding his knife.

Some wrestlers in stucco.

Lucina the goddess of childbirth, Æsculapius the god of physic, some vestals and sacrificing vessels in marble, and many marble heads, par-

H

ticularly

ticularly of the emperor Adrian, Hercules, Plato the philosopher, Juno, and others.

Here are several bronze figures, as of Venus, Cupid, Hercules, Mars, &c. &c.

In bronze are also the heads of Juno, Diana, Apollo, Mercury, Minotaurus, Faunus, &c.

Next are some uncommon masks, various votaries or oblations, models of circuses, the places where they exhibited their public games; and several pieces of stones, bricks, and earthen pipes, dug out of the ruins of the ancient Roman buildings, aqueducts, &c.

Sacrificing instruments. Under this head are a variety of odd-fancied metal lamps; some like animals; others, monsters as have not their likeness in nature.

A sacrificing knife, simpulums, chalices, ladders, and other instruments of brass, used by the priests in their sacrifices.

We now come to a great number of Roman pateras, dishes, various in form and size.

Lacrymatories. These were small glass, or earthen bottles, chiefly in the form of phials. At the Roman funerals, the friends of the deceased used to fill them with their tears, and deposit them with the ashes.

Next are a number of earthen sepulchral lamps of various forms.

We find here several (*Ossuaria*) square urns, with covers, and inscriptions on them.

And others of a more ordinary kind of Roman and British urns, wherein the ancients, after having burnt the bodies of the deceased, deposited their ashes, burying them with the lamps, lacrymatories, &c. already described.

Anti-

Antiquitates variae. T. Hollis, armr. dono dedit.

Under this title are preserved a collection of antiquities of various kinds, which T. Hollis, esq; gave to the Museum.

I shall first mention an alabaster round urn with a cover, and another of the same kind, but square: these were for the purpose of depositing ashes.

We here find several bronze figures of Egyptian idols, priests, &c.

A Typhon, Hercules, Mercury, Silenus, &c. and some more Hetruscan vessels.

Several figures of Roman gods, heroes, generals, and soldiers.

Some marble bustos of Janus, Bifrons, Hercules, Balbinus, Lucina, and Diana.

Here are some large earthen jars, (Gutti) which the ancients used for philtration of liquids.

American idols. These are the chief contents of the remaining repositories. The idols are made of earth, and either burnt or hardened in the sun.

Next is a Japonefe pagod, a model of a temple with an idol in it.

Here are some stone or earthen bottles inclosed in cases of wicker-work, made of cane or rushes, contrived in such a manner, that they may be swung with violence in the hand.

Several kinds of Indian pots are next in course, and a variety of other articles by them applied to domestic uses.

A nest of baskets made of the bark of a tree, and edged with porcupines quills, dyed of va-

rious colours; and some large basons and ewers, of a pale green jasper with black spots.

On the sides of the room are hung up in frames several pieces of stucco ceilings, &c. some of them brought from Nero's bath at Rome, others from Pompeii.

A Bacchus of Alabaster, and two earthen dishes of Raphael's painting.

Near the above is the sword of state of Hugh Lupus, first earl of Chester; and some bastina-does, which are instruments of punishment used by the Turks to beat the soles of the feet of offenders.

In one of the repositories, near the windows, are some calumets of peace, large tobacco-pipes, which the Indians of North America use as a token of friendship.

Some whisks made of an Indian cow's tail, and brushes of fibrous roots and feathers.

A variety of musical instruments from the East and West Indies; some of which are wind instruments, others have strings: likewise drums of several kinds from China and America, but more particularly some from Lapland.

In the other repository, near the windows, are a great variety of ancient mathematical instruments.

On the table of Roman antiquities are several heads and bustos, of which the head of Mercury, with a chain fixed to it, deserves notice.

Some pieces of bricks and tiles with figures and letters stamped on them.

Here are diverse other heads; some figures of animals, and heads of canes or sticks; and the specimens

specimens of the Roman fibulas, a kind of buckle or clasp, used by them to fasten their upper garments.

Also a variety of keys of different sorts, particularly the ring key, which for greater security was worn on the finger; and some bracelets and other ornaments, &c. of metal.

The stylus, which is a steel instrument, used by the Romans to write on their tablets of wax.

Some Roman weights, and several pebbles with figures and inscriptions on them.

Various kinds of measures for oil, pulse, &c. Tesselæ, and parts of ancient pavement and Mosaic work; the dice here preserved are found in great quantities in different parts of the world, and by some supposed to have been dropped by the soldiers of the Roman armies in their march from one station to another.

Some corn brought from the ruins of Herculaneum.

A leaf of silver, or amalgama, on which are plainly perceivable the lines and letters that have been impressed or stamped on it.

Some Turkish talismans, or charms, with Arabic inscriptions, being generally a sentence of the Alcoran.

Some tabbahs or seals, (inscribed with Arabic words) which the Turks use instead of signing their names.

Further on are some talismans and abraxas, a kind of spells or charms. Some of them are marked with the constellations; others have the figures of angels, &c.

A snuff box made of the lava of mount Vesuvius.

A ring set with a transparent agate.

Two pieces of serpentine stone for the lid and bottom of a snuff box, and some pieces of metallic crystal from mount *Ætna*.

Among some bronze figures brought hither with the Cotton library, is one particularly worthy of remark, the naked body being covered with a rough substance, and upon the whole bears a great resemblance to the porcupine man, who some years ago shewed himself to the Royal Society.

T. Hollis, armr. dono dedit. Some articles given by T. Hollis, esq; particularly thread, corn, hinges, and other matters, brought from the ruins of *Herculaneum*.

More brass axes, heads of spears, wedges, &c. and some keys, bracelets, &c.

Some articles, of which the original use is not yet with any degree of precision known.

Letbeullier, dono dedit. We find here some Egyptian idols of a small size; among them is a figure of *Harpocrates*, adorned with all the symbols he is ever represented with.

In this room, over the repositories, are a great variety of modern and ancient articles, brought from the several distant parts of the world. I shall only notice a large calabash (a kind of American vegetable) in the form of a globe.

Some Indian shields made of hides of the rhinoceros, or elephant.

Many specimens of hats of all sizes, and various materials.

Fans from Japan, China, Tonquin, and other places; one of them is of a remarkable large size, and made of the single leaf of a talipot tree, being used for cooling a room.

Here are some drums, targets, and a great number of instruments of war.

A variety of American household utensils, made of vegetables, chiefly gourds; and some snow-shoes and sledges used in the northern nations of Europe.

Collectio Sloaniana. This room contains a collection of minerals and fossils.

Silices. Achates. Sardi. In the cabinet under these titles are many specimens of flints, agates, and cornelians.

At the top are some large pieces of chrystal, brought from the Hartz-forest in Germany, and other mines.

Iaspides. Jasper, a low-prized precious stone. Heliotropium, the blood-stone. Ophites, the serpentine marble. The Nephritic stone. We find here many sorts of florid jaspers, distinguished by a great variety of colours: some have, by the hand of nature, delineated on them representations of rivers, trees, landscapes, ruins of buildings, &c. Egyptian pebbles.

Marmora. Alabastra. Under these titles are preserved a great variety of specimens of the several kinds of marble and alabaster.

Spata. Selenites. In this repository are spars and moon-stones. *Selenites*, (which have been frequently called *Lapides Speculares*) the moon-stone. Gypsum, of the same kind.

Chrystalla. Chrystals,

Apri.

Apyri. Sulphura. In this repository are many specimens of stones that resist fire, and of the different kinds of sulphurs, or inflammable minerals. *Apyri*, opake rough stones. *Lapis Ollaris*, a soft stone. *Mica*, the glimmer. *Talc*, a shining stone. *Amianthus*, an opake brownish stone. *Asbestos*, the cotton-stone. Ambers of various kinds. *Bitumens*, jets, and coals, and the *Asphaltus*, or Jews pitch. *Sulphurs*, or brimstones.

Mineralia. Metallica. In this repository is to be seen a large collection of ores, from almost all the known mines in the world.

Those on the upper shelves, on the left-hand, consist of lead ore; the next under them, silver and gold ores; and the bottom shelves, tin ores.

On the shelves on the right hand are first the iron, then the copper ores.

The next shelf contains quicksilver and cinabar ores. The others are antimony, bismuth, cobalt, and calamine.

In one of the tables near the windows on the right hand, are a great number and variety of agates, onyxes, and sardonyxes, rough and polished; some of them are small like seeds.

In this table we find also many specimens of the different kinds of jasper.

And here is a rough Egyptian pebble, broke into two parts; on each piece is a perfect resemblance of the head of Chaucer, as he is usually painted, entirely the work of nature.

Some pieces of *Lapis Lazuli*, or azure stone.

We next come to a great number of specimens of precious stones of all kinds, opake and trans-

transparent, rough and polished, some loose, others set.

Opal, supposed to be the Pyropus of Ovid. Oculus Cati, the cat's eye. Turcois, the bone of an animal, by accident fallen into a copper mine. Oculus Mundi. Aqua Marina, Aque Marine. Hyacinth, or jacinth. Granate, or garnet. Amethyst. Topaz. Emerald. Sapphire. Ruby. Diamond.

In the table we are now treating of, are to be seen a great variety of pearls, particularly one of a purple colour, and another in the form of a bunch of grapes; both which are very rare and valuable specimens.

In the table near the window, among the models of diamonds, is that of Pitt's brilliant, which was sold to the king of France for 120,000*l*. The present king wears it on his hat instead of a button; its weight is $136\frac{3}{4}$ carats.

A model of a fine rose diamond, weighing $139\frac{1}{2}$ carats, being $2\frac{3}{4}$ carats more than Pitt's brilliant just abovementioned; but, not having so fine a lustre, is not so valuable. This diamond formerly belonged to Charles the Bold, the last duke of Burgundy; and is at present in the possession of the emperor of Germany.

Among a great variety of chrystals manufactured into vases, cups, boxes, &c. are some beads and balls of chrystal.

Marcasites, bright glittering stones. Here are some drops and rings made of it.

Some pieces of coral, finely cut in various shapes.

In

In this table is a great deal of amber manufactured, particularly a fine cabinet, a curious crab, some bells, bottles, handles for instruments, &c. and some pieces of amber, in the substance of which insects are inclosed.

Take notice of a pestle, mortar, and plate of Egyptian porphyry.

On this table are a variety of utensils of agate, jasper, &c. such as spoons, necklaces, pendants, rings, boxes, buttons, &c.

In this room is the collection of Gustavus Brander, esq; It is very curious, and consists chiefly of such specimens as are to be seen in the Sloanian collection.

In the cabinet between the windows are a great variety of incrustations and petrifications, as shells, corals, and other things.

In the two large tables are a very curious collection of fossil shells, figured fossils, natural and simple fossils, and particularly of minerals.

In the first table I shall begin with a few remarks on the fossil shells and figured fossils, with which it is filled.

Anomice. These are a kind of fossil shell, very frequently found in that state, but seldom recent, and scarcely ever perfect. They resemble a cockle, but are beaked.

Ostracites, petrified oysters.

Pectinites, various fossil scollop-shells.

Ammonitæ, snake-stones.

Nautiliti, petrifications resembling the nautilus.

Belemnites.

Echinites,

Echinites, sea hedge-hogs, or sea-eggs, the cavities of which are entirely filled with stone.

Echinorum Radioli, the spines of the sea hedge-hog, petrified.

Asteriæ, star-stones.

Coralloides, some specimens of fossil coral.

Fossilia Univalva, fossil shells, consisting of one piece or part.

Fossilia Bivalva, oysters, &c. where the fish lodges in a pair of shells.

Conchites, fossil cockle-shells.

Cochlites, fossil shells of a spiral form, as snails, &c.

Fossilia Multivalva, shells where the fish extends itself into many different cells.

Zoolithi, bones, either preserved in the stone, or petrified.

Ichthyolithi, impressions of fish on stone, or petrified parts of them.

Entomolithi, a variety of specimens of petrified insects.

We must now proceed to the other table, where we find,

Phytolithi, figures of leaves and other parts of plants, very naturally represented on pebbles, and some pieces of petrified wood.

Conchyl. Gallica, a collection of shells picked up on the south coast of France.

Graptolithi, some specimens of figured marble slates, &c.

Conchyl. Hanton, a collection of fossil shells found in Hampshire, where they abound on the hills.

Stalactites,

Stalactites, drop-stones, formed by incrustation, particularly in the peak in Derbyshire.

Gipsa, several specimens of the gypsum, a kind of stone of which is made plaister of Paris.

Spata, spars of various kinds.

Crystalla, crystals.

Asbelti, } Under these titles are deposited
Apyri, } the asbestus, or cotton stone, of which was formerly made the incombustible linen, and other stones, which can, without visible alteration, bear an intense heat.

Marmor. }

Iaspid. }

Achat. }

Sal. }

Sulphur. }

Bitumen. }

Pyrit, Mundick or marcasite.

Semimetalla, antimony, bismuth, cobalt.

Mineræ Auri et } Gold and silver ores.

Argenti, }

Among them is one piece of pure gold in a white stone, or spar; the others are silver mixed with lead.

Min. Plumbi. Specimens of lead ore, without mixture of silver.

Cupri, copper ores, and the Flores Veneris.

Stanni, tin ores, with some pieces of block tin.

Ferri, iron ores, with the Flores Martis.

Collectio Sloaniana. This room contains a fine collection of fossil shells, figured fossils, recent shells, and some other articles. This is not the least curious part of the Museum; and the recent shells here preserved particularly claim the attention

attention of the ladies ; many of them are very scarce and valuable, others remarkably beautiful.

The contents of the repositories, or cabinets round the room, are,

Stalactites. These are a kind of stones formed by droppings of water, which being impregnated with certain stony particles, by degrees petrifies, and grows to the hardness of a spar, and consists of several coats. Under this head are comprehended all the various kinds of incrustations, petrified isicles, pea-stones, and other kinds of spars, that do not shoot from the substance of the rock, but insensibly increase in bulk, preserving always a smooth and curious surface.

The *Ludus Helmontii*, or waxen veins, as they are often called. This stone consists of several pebbles bedded in a mass of pure earth, which is grown to the hardness of a stone.

Under this title are deposited a human scull and a sword, both of which are compleatly covered over and incrusted with the same stony substance to a considerable thickness, yet without losing their form. They were found in the Tyber at Rome.

Ærites, eagle stones.

Under this title are classed all the hollow pebbles ; those which particularly bear this name have another enclosed in the cavity of them, which may be known by their rattling. In others is very plainly heard a liquid, which, on opening them, is only found to be foul water.

Helmintholithi. The stones under this title are supposed to have been originally a kind of coral, which, by being buried in the earth for some considerable space of time, has at length arrived to a state of petrification.

Our next attention is claimed by a great number of fossil shells, which are preserved in this room.

Cochlites, spiral or snail shells of various kinds.

Ammonitæ, *Cornua Ammonis*, the horns of Jupiter Ammon. They are generally called **snake-stones.**

Ostracites, petrified sea shells of the bivalve kind, being plain and common oysters of various sizes.

Anoniæ. *Conchæ Anoniæ*, are a sort of bivalve shell.

Conchites, some specimens of bivalve shells, being fossil oysters and muscles, with circular lines on the outside of the shell.

Pectinites, fossil shells of the scollop-oyster kind.

Erchinites, petrified sea-urchins, or hedge-hogs.

Belemnites, vulgarly called thunder-bolts, or thunder-stones.

Asteriæ, star-stones.

The **Trochites** and **Entrochi**, nearly of the substance and size of the **Asteriæ.**

Ichthyolithi, petrified parts of fish. Among the specimens are slates of various colours, with natural and distinct marks in them, representing the skeleton of some fish, or the parts thereof.

Under

Under this title take notice of the *Ichthyodontes* ; they are the teeth of sharks and other fish, sometimes adhering strongly, and partly buried in a stony substance, at others loose.

Under this title are also deposited some specimens of the *Bufonites* : they are the grinders of the wolf-fish, petrified.

Siliquastræ, many specimens of the palates of various kinds of fish,—petrified crabs.

Zoolithi, petrified parts of land animals. Among other specimens are the grinders of an elephant, &c.

Phytolithi, petrified plants. Here are a number of pieces of wood turned into stone.

Under this title are many specimens of slates and pebbles, having on them the perfect figure of fern and other leaves ; in some of them the plant is immersed, but projects from others of the stones.

Graptolithi, figured slates.

Terræ, various kinds of earthy matter found in digging.

Calculi, stones or balls found in the stomach or other parts of the intestines of animals.

Under this head are deposited the *Bezoars* ; they are found in the intestines of an Indian goat, and have been deemed of great use in medicine.

Lastly, under this title are the several specimens of stones extracted from human bodies, the larger from the urine bladder, the small from the gall bladder, and the others were formed in the kidneys.

We are now come to the recent shells preserved in this collection.

One of the large tables contains a part of the univalves, or shells consisting of one piece or part.

Echini Marini. These are sometimes called *Centroniæ* and *Cidares*. The sea hedgehog, or urchin, the sea egg, or the sea-cake, are the names of the different kinds of it in English. Most of them are of a globular figure, sometimes with, at other times without spines.

Among the specimens of the *Echini* are the round sea-eggs; the rounded flattish sea-eggs; the oval, flat, radiated, and undulated sea-eggs; many flat placentæ, or sea-cakes; some few of the specimens yet retain their spines.

Echinorum Radioli. Many specimens of the spines of the different kinds of *Echini*, preserved in their recent state as they drop from the shell.

Patellæ, limpet shells; these are of a gibbous shape, the apex or summit of the shell is sometimes whole, at others perforated; not unfrequently sharp pointed, often obtuse. Some of the specimens are very curious; many have circular ridges, others are radiated. The deck and chambered *patellæ* are worth notice.

Aures Marinæ, sea-ears, commonly called the ear-shell.

Cochleæ, sea, land, and fresh-water snails.

Neritæ. Of the specimens some are fasciated, others reticulated; and in colour various, as white, green, black, and yellow: among them are many that are called bead-shells, and others pea-shells.

Trochi,

Trochi, top-shells, so called from some small resemblance they bear to a boy's top.

Buccina, trumpet-shells. This kind of shell resembles in form the trumpet.

Strombi, are a kind of turbines; the tower of Babel, the mitre-shell, the spindle, and some others are ranked under this title.

Turbines, screw-shells. The most curious specimens under this title are unicorn-whelks, telescopes, the needle-shell, the screw-shell particularly so called, the ribbon-turbo, the narrow spired turbo, and the wendel trap.

Murices. Under this title are wing-shells, the music-shell, the ribbed music-shell, the brown murex with many spines, the turban, the helmet, a variety of yellow shells, and many spider-shells.

The other table contains the remainder of the shells.

Purpuræ. Among the specimens are the woodcock-shell, the thorny or prickly woodcock, the endive-shell, the caltrop-shell, and many others.

Dolia, tun-shells. Among the specimens, those most worthy notice are the Ethiopian crown, the several kinds of harp-shells, the variegated ribbed tun-shell, some Persian shells, and many others.

Bulla, boat-shells. The Gondola shells, the Persian crowns, and many shells that resemble figs and other fruit, are deposited under this title.

Rhombi Cylindri, olive-shells.

Volutæ, volutes. This and the kind last mentioned, are often ranked under the same title. Among the specimens are the admiral,

vice-admiral, tyger-shells, Hebrew letters, the onyx shell, many coronated volutes, and several kinds of leopard-shells.

Porcellanæ, Porcelain shells. A few of the most curious of this kind are, the Arabian letter-shell, the map-shell, the argus and false argus, the tortoise porcelain, the beetle, the Chinese and boat porcelain, the atlas porcelain, mole porcellains, and one specimen of that kind called the weaver's shuttle. The common cowries, or Guinea money, come under this title.

Nautili, sailor-shells. It has been conjectured that men first learned the use of sails from the little fish that inhabits it. It often swims on the surface of the sea, throwing out a membrane that serves it instead of a sail; and it has other parts which it uses as oars and a rudder. Among the specimens, one of the shells is cut vertically in such a manner as to discover the different concamerations. Here are the small thin nautilus, and the paper nautilus.

Dentalia, tooth-shells. This is a shelly tube, resembling the tusk of an elephant, or the horn of some animal, which is a little bent.

Vermicularia, worm-shells, are of a very irregular shape, and nothing but a kind of testaceous covering the sea-worms inhabit.

We proceed to take notice of the bivalves, with which the remainder of this table is filled.

Oilrea, oysters.

Pectines, scollop-shells.

Cordia, heart-shells. The most curious are, Venus's heart, the Noah's ark, the ox heart, human heart, thorny hearts, and speckled heart-shells.

Chamæ.

Chamæ. Among the specimens the Roman mantle, the Arabian shell, the yellow chama, the basket-shell, and the reticulated white chama, are curious.

Tellinæ, are a kind of beautiful muscles.

Musculi, muscles of the smaller sizes. Some of the specimens have pearls fixed to the inside of the shell, occasioned by its having been by some means or other accidentally injured.

The first of the small tables contains a number of handles for daggers, knives and forks; some seals, heads of canes, or walking-sticks, and the hilt of a sword. These are all made either of agate, Mocoe stone, onyx, cornelian, jasper, blood-stone, or nephritic-stone, &c. There are also some Turkish and Persian daggers, and some knives with the blades inlaid with gold. There is one in particular which has a point of gold.

In the other small table in this room are preserved a great number and variety of cups, dishes, boxes, &c. made of agate, Mocoe stone, cornelian, and jaspers.

Next are a set of figures representing miners, in the ordinary dresses they wear, in Bohemia, Saxony, and other parts of Germany. With them are the tools they use in their work; and here is also a view of a mine, shewing their huts, ladders, &c. The crucifixes belong to them, as being commonly seen about the entrance of mines situated in those places where the Roman Catholic religion prevails.

Lastly, the tusks of an elephant, one tolerably perfect, the other half perished, and some other bones of this large animal.

Collectio Sloaniana. The contents of the next room are no less curious and worthy of notice than those we have already gone through.

Vegetabilia. Fructus. Ligna. Under these titles are comprehended a great variety of foreign fruits, different kinds of aromatic and other curious woods, many sorts of gum, barks, and a numerous train of other vegetable productions. And first, the Scythian lamb, otherwise called Baromez, Barometz, or Baranetz. It is the root of a plant much like fern that grows in Muscovy. It is covered by a sort of down resembling wool, and there are shoots, or fibres, which serve well enough to represent the legs and horns of the vegetable animal.

Here we find many specimens of the various kinds of the apocynum, or silk grass, common in the East and West Indies. The different kinds of cotton are to be seen as it grows in the Indies; some of it bursting from the pod.

A great number and variety of calabashes, of which the Indians of America make many of their household utensils; some sea cocoons and sope berries.

Echino Melocactus, by Linæus called Cactus, the Turkish cap, or thistly melon. Several sorts of spices and drugs, &c. as cloves, which are the fruit of a large tree, having leaves like the laurel. Pepper, as growing on the branches.

Beans of different kinds, colours, and sizes. The Anacardium, Orientale & Occidentale; the Molucca bean, and Cashew nut.

The heads and fruits of palm trees, and also some tea-nuts, cocoa-nuts, acacia, coffee-berries,

fies, and some specimens of millet, Guinea corn, and maiz. The bark-lace ; it is often, by curious people, made up into ruffles, &c. Here is preserved a kind of shirt or garment of it, being the entire inner bark taken off the body of one of these trees.

We now come to roots, of which there are many specimens ; as ginseng, rattle-snake root, contrayerva, and others. And there are a great variety of gums, as gum elemi, galbanum, copal, styrax, &c. and some aromatic and other foreign woods. Camphor, the wood from which the gum or rosin of this name is extracted. The benzoin, which also produces a gum, and many others.

Spongiæ. In the repository under this title are a great number of specimens of the different kinds of sponge, some very large.

The repositories that follow contain the different kinds of coral under their several titles.

Keratophyta. This title comprehends the several kinds of black coral, called also *Antipathes*, *Lithophyton*, and *Pseudocorallium*. The specimens here preserved consist of sea-fans, sea-willows, sea-firs, and others of the like sort.

Corallia. Under this head are some specimens of coral fastened to pieces of ships, on bottles, pieces of coin, &c. and also some of the black coral.

Madrepora, comprehends all the corals that have stellated perforations. In this repository are several brain-stones, sea-mushrooms, and many other specimens.

Millepora.

Millepora. All the corals that have perforations, which are neither stellated nor radiated, are ranked in this class. The specimens consist of many branched corals, some large and very curious.

Eschara. Under this title are deposited a species of coral, some of which resembles woven cloth, or the leaf of a tree, others network.

Tubularia. It is generally of a purple colour, and is composed of many hollow tubes or pipes of coral issuing from the same stock. The specimens of it are curious, varying in colour.

Here are four tables of sea productions, chiefly of the coral kind, disposed in their several classes in the form of landscapes. On each of these tables there is a short account of the contents.

Nidi Insectorum, nests of insects.

Here are deposited several wasps nests, a large hornet's nest, many nests of spiders, some humble bees cells, and ants nests of various kinds. Under this head is a curious spider's nest brought from the West Indies, to which the insect has with great natural skill and ingenuity contrived a valve, or trap-door, to secure the entrance, thereby defending its progeny from the attack of some enemy of the species.

Nidi Avium, nests of birds. It is impossible to attempt noticing all the nests that are here preserved. The hanging nests, from the Indies, claim our first regard; they hang by a slender filament to a small twig of a tree, and are by that means put out of the reach of any enemy of the quadruped or reptile kind. The nests of
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the various sorts of humming birds are pretty, particularly one, on which a very beautiful bird is sitting. The king fisher's nest, and that of the tom tit, are not unworthy of remark. Here is a nest from the East Indies, about the size of a goose's egg, and in substance not unlike isinglass: it is made by a small Indian swallow of a delicate taste. There is only one kind of nest more to be mentioned, and we have done with this title; it is brought from the Indies, covered with leaves, which the birds are said to sew together with their beaks, whence they have the name of taylor birds.

Ova, eggs, are very numerous. Among others, here are specimens of the eggs of the ostrich, the cassoware, owls and eagles of various kinds, penguins, cormorants, maccaws, some parrots eggs, those of the China pheasant, king fisher, miscle birds, and some remarkable blue eggs from Virginia. There are also a small egg contained within another, very curious; some that have irregular furrowed surfaces, and an egg on which is neatly and whimsically rivetted a small horse-shoe. Besides these eggs of birds, are some specimens of those of crocodiles, guianas, lizards, turtles, and tortoises.

Stellæ Marinæ, star-fish. Some of the specimens are very large, the number of their points or rays being various. The reticulated star-fish, called Medusa's head, is very curious.

Crustacea. Under this title are deposited a variety of crabs of different kinds, colours, and countries;

countries; some lobsters, sea-locusts, prawns, shrimps, the black crab from Jamaica, and others from the East Indies, finely variegated in colour; but what really most demands regard, is an extraordinary large claw of a lobster.

Testacea, a number of large sea-shells, as helmets buccina, &c. In the upper part of this repository is a log of wood, with a great number of barnacles sticking to it.

Under this title is to be seen the soldier, or hermit-crab from Jamaica.

We find in this room two specimens of fern of a very particular kind, produced in the island of St. Helena, and in some parts of South America.

Over the repositories are disposed, in order, a great number of sea productions, of the coral kind, as sea-fans, sea-willows, &c. and some large shells, as conchs, buccina, &c. together with a few of that kind called *Pinna Marina*, which are a very large species of muscle.

Here are three small tables. The first contains some shells finely polished and carved in embossed work.

Some cameos cut in shells, and many more in onyxes, sardonyxes, crystals, hyacinths, and other precious stones.

A variety of intaglios in jaspers, &c.

Several rings set with cameos, others with intaglios of the stones abovementioned; and many antique rings and seals, and some beads made of carved fruit-stones.

In the second of the small tables are preserved several very curious models.

A small

A small half-length of Sir Thomas Gresham, neatly carved in wood in relievo.

Many impressions taken in glass paste from antique seals.

A number of impressions taken in sulphur, from the seals, gems, and carved stones of the king of France's cabinet.

The third small table is entirely filled with the remainder of the impressions from the king of France's cabinet.

The first of the large tables contains a great number of insects of various kinds; those that first occur, are such as have moveable crustaceous shields to guard their wings.

Scarabæi, beetles. The several kinds are disposed under the titles that follow: under this general title are found the elephant-beetle, the rhinoceros-beetle, the *Cervus Volans*, or stag-beetle; the unicorn-beetle, and many others, are preserved as curious specimens.

Dermestes, wood-beetles. Among the specimens are the spotted-winged black dermestis, the red-legged black, and the hairy dermestis.

Cassidæ, tortoise-beetles. Under this title are the tortoise-cassida, the several kinds of black cassidæ, and the green cassida.

Coccinellæ, specimens of lady-birds, or lady-cows, as they are often called, variegated, and properly distinguished.

Chrysomelæ, a small beetle, with beaded antennæ.

Curculiones, a kind of beetle, with antennæ projecting from the end of a trunk, or proboscis.

Cerambices, capricorn-beetles, the great sweet-smelling capricorn or musk-beetle.

Lepturæ, they are generally esteemed a kind of beetle.

Ditisci, water-beetles.

Buprestes, are of the nature of cantharides, or Spanish flies.

Staphilini, a large and long black beetle.

Blattæ, mill beetles.

Grylli, crickets.

Locustæ, locusts.

Mantes are of the same kind. Under this title are, besides, some very curious specimens of what are called in the Indies walking-leaves, or moving sticks, from the resemblance their wings have to the leaves of trees, and their bodies to a piece of stick; these are a very wonderful kind of insect, and worthy particular remark.

Cicadæ, balm crickets, or harvest flies.

Cimices. They are of several distinguished kinds, and of different colours.

Notonectæ, boat-flies, a water insect.

Nepæ, water scorpions.

Cocci, cochineal, is a small fly that feeds and breeds on the leaf of the Indian fig.

In the other great table, where the insects are continued, are

Phryganææ, a kind of small fly not unlike the gnat. Under this title is the ephemeron, whose whole extent of life is but a few hours.

Libellulæ, dragon-flies, or adder-flies.

Papiliones, butterflies. They are divided into seven classes, each of which contain a great variety

variety of species. A very great number of specimens, curious and beautiful, are here preserved. The most remarkable among them are, a fine green fly, the mother of pearl, the owl and the peacock from the East Indies, and a remarkable fine purple fly from the West Indies.

Phalenæ, moths, divided into seven classes. Some of them fill the remainder of this table, the rest being in the insect table in the next room.

Collectio Sloaniana. We now enter upon another room: I shall proceed to finish my remarks on the insects contained in the great table.

Phalenæ. Under this title are the remainder of the moths.

Tenthredines. In shape it is like a bee, but in colour generally resembles a wasp.

Ichneumonæ, a fly.

Vespæ, wasps.

Apes, bees.

Formicæ, ants.

Tabani, horse-flies.

Cestri, gad-flies, or breeze-flies.

Muscæ, flies.

Culices, gnats.

Araneæ, insects without wings.

Onisci, wood-lice, or millepedes. These insects are divided into seven species, some rare.

Scorpiones, scorpions of different sorts.

Juli, gally-worms.

Scolopendræ, several specimens of the centipedes from America and elsewhere.

Aureliæ, aurelias, or chrysalises of several species of insects.

Vermes, a miscellaneous collection of worms.

Nidi insectorum, some nests of insects, as spiders, beetles, locusts, &c.

Nidi Serici, cocoons of silk-worms. Under this title is a ribbon made of spiders web, and some silk of the same.

Testudines, tortoises and turtles of the smaller sizes.

Avium Partes, parts of birds; they consist of heads, beaks, talons, legs, quills, &c. Particularly to be noticed are some heads of the rhinoceros bird. The beak of a toucan, or Brazil pye. The beak of a spoonbill, or platea, of Holland. Some quills of the condor of South America, a bird of such a prodigious size and strength as to be able to carry a sheep thro' the air in its talons.

Piscium Partes, parts of fish, consisting of jaws, palates, teeth, back-bones, fins, &c. of various kinds of fish.

On the shelves round this room are a great number and variety of articles, preserved in spirits, from the animal and vegetable kingdoms. The first title that presents itself to our view, is

Quadrupedia, quadrupeds. Among these are the Armadillo, called by the natives of Brazil Tatu, a little animal covered over with hard scales, like a sort of armour. The Sloth, called Haii by the natives of Brazil; it is said this animal is a whole day in walking a few yards. The Yerbua, a kind of beautiful field-mouse. Several kinds of monkeys. The flying squirrel, frequent

frequent in Virginia. A hedge-hog; and the opossum, an animal, which, in case of danger, protects its young in a cavity under its belly.

Under this title are a great number of fœtus's of different animals, and some unnatural productions, among which is the cyclops pig, having only one eye, and that in the middle of the forehead.

Aves, birds. We find here a great number and variety of English and foreign birds, brought from all countries, and preserved in spirits. Among these are the king fisher; the wheat ear; the crossbill; several specimens of humming birds; some birds of the titmouse kind, as the blackcap, the blue titmouse or nun, and the blue American titmouse. Among the specimens are a great number of others no less curious, and some unnatural productions, as a gosling with three legs, &c. &c.

Reptilia. Amphibia. Serpentia. In these three repositories are many amphibious animals in spirits. Among them are frogs, toads, some young crocodiles, allegators, guanas, cameleons, salamanders, the flying lizard, and other kinds of lizards.

The serpents consist of snakes, slow-worms, vipers, adders, rattle-snakes, asps, hooded snakes, coach-whip snakes, some amphisbænæ, a kind of serpent, whose head can scarcely be distinguished from the tail; they are brought from South America.

Pisces, fish of many kinds in spirits, and among others the hippocampus, or sea-horse; the flying fish; the remora; pearl-oysters, the

John Doree, the sea polipus, Barnacles, and many others.

Insecta, insects. Many kinds of caterpillars, beetles, locusts, centipes, scorpions, spiders, and worms from human bodies.

Vegetabilia, vegetables. These consist chiefly of foreign fruits preserved in spirits, and some of our own produce, but of an uncommon form. There are also under this title a collection of oils, balsams, and other chemical preparations, extracted from vegetables, chiefly the growth of the East Indies.

In different parts of this room on the wainscot over the repositories, &c. are some dried animals, and stuffed skins of others, particularly some large bats, turtles and tortoises, sharks jaws, more heads and beaks of birds, a very large stuffed snake's skin from Surinam in the West Indies, the skin of a scaly lizard, some lizards, guanas, and the skin of an ant bear; a flamingo, a young wild boar, a porcupine, armadillos, an oron outon, or wild man of the mountains; the head of a sea horse, jaws of fish, and some crocodiles.

Here are a great variety of horns of different animals, particularly the fossil horns of mouse-deer, horns of elks, the rhinoceros, rein-deer, antelope, and chamoise. Sir Hans Sloane's famous horned owl, stuffed. Some birds stuffed, placed in glass frames; particularly a bird of paradise, some humming birds, manakeens, some of the titmouse kind, a Virginia nightingale, and a tropic bird: and some portraits of several kinds of birds taken from the life.

In

In a large cabinet are deposited a great many dried fish, brought from various parts of the world; among other specimens are a small saw-fish, the head of a sword-fish, some flying fish, a dolphin, a sturgeon, a young shark, a porcupine fish, a torpedo, or cramp-fish, &c.

Over this cabinet is a stuffed emeu, or cassowary, a balearic crane, or crown-bird, an eagle, and a vultur.

Lastly, the skeleton of a very young whale, some horns of the unicorn-fish, the head and paws of the walross, usually called the sea-lion, and the snouts of the saw and sword-fish.

We now enter upon the last room of this department, which is filled with productions of art, disposed in several cabinets.

In the first cabinet is a variety of little articles manufactured in glass, of different shapes, coloured, painted, and spun glass; some cups, dishes, and other matters, made of papier maché, resembling china ware; and other enamelled and curiously manufactured bagatelles.

In the next we must remark some articles in great esteem among many Roman Catholics, as relics, beads, &c. and some models of sacred buildings.

We now come to the utensils and ornaments of the Indian inhabitants of the great continent of North America, as feather crowns, necklaces, knives, and some curious contrivances for combs, brushes, &c. an Indian scalp, and some wampum: these are a sort of shells used as money among the Indians. Here is also some Cassada bread, or Cassavi; this is made of the

root

root of a plant called yucca, manioc, or manihot.

In another cabinet are European productions of art, as some small cabinets, figures in bronze, and several ivory anatomical representations of skulls, eyes, ears, &c. and some fine work of turnery and carving,

We next see some Japan idols, very small, many cut out of almonds, and even grains of rice; East India money; some Chinese figures of their gods, men, and beasts, made after their fancy, and dressed in their fashions, part of them in bronze, the rest chiefly in rice-paste, called congee.

The model of a palanquin, a kind of chair of state, in which the grandes of the East are carried on mens shoulders; cards, dice, and other begatelles; forks, chopsticks, backscratchers, steelyards, weights, and beads for casting up their accompts, called schwampam.

Some China paper, womens shoes, pendants made of beetles, inks of all colours, rulers, small japanned vessels, &c.

In the last of the cabinets that I shall mention particularly, are various specimens of curious earthen ware, some porcellain cups before they are burnt, some other cups, which they say the Chinese made of English gravel which happened to be carried over in one of our ships; and several sorts of plain, painted, and gilt China ware of various shapes.

Under glass bells are some very curious pieces of work in ivory, particularly one made by the late

late queen of Denmark. The flower-pots in ivory are very fine.

Some models of Chinese grottos ; a model of captain Gilbert, made in China of the fine earth. The root of the tea-plant.

Here are also some pieces of sculpture, as king William, and king George the first, cut in walnut-shells and in ivory ; the head of Baker, who wrote the Chronicle ; also an impression of Oliver Cromwell's seal ; paintings at large, in miniature and enamel ; as a man that had an excrescence, or wen, in form of a head growing out of his left breast.

A cyclops pig.

A woman who had two horny substances grew out of the back part of her head ; one of the horns is kept in some of the cabinets in this room.

Thomas Briton, the musical small-coal man. A black whale, and a buffalo.

Several drawings in miniature, composed of very small writing, particularly two heads, one of queen Anne, the other of prince George of Denmark. Also the head of the duke of Gloucester, done in the same manner.

Insects and reptiles.

A plantation of cochineal, with the people gathering and drying it.

Several flowers and plants.

In our way to the next department, we are led down the back stairs, where are two canoes, the one brought from America, the other from Greenland, differing both in form and materials ; the first is very ingeniously covered with
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the bark of a kind of birch-tree, which is fixed to small ribs on the inside; the whole boat is remarkably light, insomuch that two men may easily carry it many miles from one lake or river to another. The other is entirely covered with seals skins, at a distance bearing some resemblance to parchment; the upper part of it is, as it were, decked with the same materials, there being only a small hole left open in the middle for the man to sit in and manage his paddle.

On the wainscot going down these stairs, is a large piece of painting, representing several kinds of dead game.

The last department to be mentioned is that of printed books.

Crossing the hall, in the way from the back stairs, the first room we enter is appropriated for modern works of the press; part of it is filled with books sent in by the stationer's company, and other presents given to the Museum in the reign of his late majesty; the remaining part of the presses are prepared for the reception of such as may be added in the reign of his present majesty.

Major Edwards's Library. This is a good collection of English, French, and Italian books, but chiefly the last. It is joined to the Cotton library, and deposited in this room.

Bibliotheca Sloaniana. I. In this room are preserved part of Sir Hans Sloane's library, consisting of books of physic, pharmacy, anatomy, surgery, chemistry, &c.

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Bibliotheca Sloaniana. II. Another part of Sir Hans's library, containing natural history, herbaria, hortus ficcus. Here are many drawings, perhaps the finest that are to be seen in the world; particularly a book, containing some drawings of Mons. Robert, painter to Louis XIV. of France: they consist of a great number of vegetables, curious animals, shells, and other natural productions. Sir Hans Sloane paid this artist five guineas for doing each leaf. We must also notice a great many drawings, elegantly coloured from nature by Madam Marian; they consist of a great variety of plants, with the insects that feed on them, and some other things.

Bibliotheca Sloaniana. III. Here are many books on philological subjects, grammars, lexicons, critics treatises on rhetoric, geography, some travels, journals, and miscellanies.

Bibliotheca Sloaniana. IV. In this part of Sir Hans Sloane's collection are histories of all nations, ancient and modern; some treatises on chronology, prints, globes, and large maps of different countries.

Bibliotheca Sloaniana. V. This room contains treatises on the arts and sciences, systems of philosophy, ethics, astronomy, commerce, philosophical transactions.

Bibliotheca Sloaniana. VI. The remaining part of Sir Hans Sloane's collection, being books of divinity and law.

Bibliotheca Regia. I. In this next room is deposited part of the royal library, given by his late majesty. It consists of the books collected
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in the reigns of Henry VII. Henry VIII. Edward VI. queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth. Here are also several other collections, as the libraries of archbishop Cranmer, More, Arundel, and Lumley. In this place are preserved the first books printed in England and France; some are upon vellum, others on paper.

Bibliotheca Regia. II. In this last room of the library is deposited the remaining part of the books given by his late majesty. They were collected in the reigns of James the first, Charles the first, and Charles the second.

If any ingenious person has either a mind to improve himself in the several sciences or languages by reading, or is prompted by curiosity to peruse some of the valuable books of this department, by applying to the trustees, he may have an order to attend the reading room for a time, where there is a particular officer appointed to provide such books as may be wanted.

We have one room more to mention, which contains some sea-compasses, improved by Dr. Knight, such as are now used in the royal navy, and several magnets, and apparatuses, serving to shew the magnetical powers in philosophical uses.

In proceeding from the British Museum to Westminster Bridge, the following places deserve your attention :

The

The Meuse, or stable built for the king's horses, near Charing-Cross. Here is a sight of fine horses ; and the building has something noble in it.

Passing by Charing-Cross, on the right-hand, is the Admiralty.

Proceeding further, on the same side, you come to the Horse-Guards ; a building suitable to the purpose for which it was intended.

Opposite the Horse-Guards is Whitehall ; here observe the Banqueting-house, built according to a design of Inigo Jones. It is a beautiful and magnificent structure, built out of hewn stone, adorned with an upper and a lower range of pillars, of the Doric and Composite orders : the capitals are enriched with fruit and foliage, and between the columns are the windows. This house chiefly consists of one room, of an oblong form, 40 feet high, and a proportionable length and breadth ; the ceiling is painted by the celebrated Rubens. It is now used only as a chapel royal ; the rest of the house serves for state offices.

Of WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

THIS bridge, built over the river Thames from the city of Westminster to the opposite shore, is universally allowed to be one of the finest in the world. It is built neat and elegant, and with such simplicity and grandeur, that whether viewed from the water, or

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by the passengers who walk over it, it fills the mind with an agreeable surprize. The semi-octangular towers, of which there are 28, 12 covered with half domes, and most of them having seats, form the recesses of the foot-way; and over the center arch are pedestals. The balustrade is very lofty and noble, and the manner of placing the lamps, which are 16 on each side, is beautiful and well contrived.

It is 44 feet wide; the foot-way is 7 feet broad on each side, raised above the road, and paved with broad *Moor* stones, while the space between them will admit of three carriages, and two horses, to go a-breast.

Its extent from wharf to wharf is 1223 feet.

Just above and below the abutment at each end, are large and commodious flights of *Moor* stone steps, for the shipping and landing of goods and passengers.

It consists of 14 piers.

The length of every pier, from point to point, is about 70 feet; the ends against either stream terminating with a saliant right angle.

The two middle piers are each 17 feet wide at the springing of the arches, and contain 3000 cubic feet, or near 200 tons of solid stone: the rest decrease in breadth equally on each side by one foot, so that the next to the largest is 16 feet, and the last 12.

Each of these piers are 4 feet wider at their foundation, than at the top; and are laid on a strong bed of timber, of the same shape as the pier, about 80 feet long, 28 broad, and 2 thick.

The

The depths or heights of every pier are different : none of their foundations are laid at a less depth than five feet under the bed of the river, and none at a greater depth than 14 feet : this difference is occasioned by the bed of gravel, on which all the foundations of the piers and abutments are laid, lying much lower, and being more difficult to come at, on the Surry side than on the Westminster.

The piers are all built throughout of solid Portland block-stones, none less than one ton, or 2000 weight, unless here and there a smaller, called a closer, placed between four other larger stones ; but most of them are two or three tons weight, and several of four or five tons. They are set in, and their joints filled with, a cement called Dutch tarris ; and they are besides fastened together with iron cramps, run in with lead, which are so placed that they can neither be seen, or be affected by the water.

The caisson, on which the first pier was sunk, contained 150 loads of timber ; for it is a precaution used, in most heavy buildings, to lay their foundations on planks, or beds of timber, which (if sound when laid, and always kept wet) will not only remain sound, but grow harder by time.

The value of 40,000*l.* is computed to be always under water, in stone and other materials.

It has 13 large, and two small semi-circular arches, that form being one of the strongest, and the best adapted for dispatch in building. They all spring from about two feet above

low-water mark; which renders the bridge much stronger than if the arches sprung from taller piers.

The middle arch is 76 feet wide, and the others decrease in width equally on each side by four feet; so that the two next are 72 feet wide, and the least 25 feet. The free water-way, under the arches of this bridge, is 870 feet; which noble passages, together with the gentleness of the stream, are the chief reasons why no sensible fall of water can ever stop, or in the least endanger the smallest boats.

It has been computed that the quantity of stone contained in the middle arch, exclusive of the freeze, cornice, and foot-ways, is full 500 tons.

The soffiet of every arch is turned and built quite through, the same as in the fronts, with large Portland blocks; over which is built (bonded in with the Portland) another arch of Purbeck stone, four or five times thicker on the reins than over the key; so calculated and built, that by the help of this secondary arch, together with the incumbent load of materials, all the parts of every arch are in equilibrio: so that each arch can stand single, without affecting, or being affected by, any of the other arches.

Between every two arches a drain is contrived to carry off the water and filth. Some bridges have been ruined for want of this precaution.

The size and disposition of all the materials are such, that there is no false bearing, or so much as a false joint, in the whole bridge: so
that

that every part is fully and properly supported; and whatever ought to be of one stone, is not made of several small ones.

One of the piers sunk in 1749, when the bridge was almost complete, which damaged its arch so much, that it was thought proper to pull it down and rebuild it.

The first stone of this noble structure was laid on the 29th of January, 1738-9, by the Earl of Pembroke; and the last was laid on the 10th of November, 1750, by Thomas Lediard, Esq; so that the whole time employed in erecting it was 11 years and 9 months.

For defraying the expence, there was £.

Granted by parliament,	192,000
Raised by lottery, —	197,500
	<hr/>
	389,500

Of WESTMINSTER HALL, &c.

THIS Hall was originally built by William Rufus, and was rebuilt in 1397 by Richard II.

The front is narrow, built with stone in the Gothic taste, with a tower on each side the entrance, adorned with much carved work. The part called the Hall, is said to be the largest room in the world not supported by pillars, being 220 feet long, and 70 broad. Its roof, though built of wood only, is particularly admired.

In this room is held the coronation feasts of the kings and queens of Britain ; as also the courts of Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas ; and adjoining to it, above stairs, is the court of Exchequer.

Behind, at the south-west angle of Westminster Hall, in St. Stephen's chapel, sit the House of Commons, to which there is a communication and an ascent from Westminster Hall, by a dark entry and double flight of stone stairs.

From hence passing through the court of Requests, used chiefly by those who attend the parliament to walk in, we come, on the left hand, to the House of Lords, a spacious lofty room : it is hung with tapestry, representing the defeat of the Spanish armada.

Of WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

IT is founded on the west of London, in a place anciently called Thorney, or island of Thorns, but is now called Westminster ; where, it is said, there stood a temple of Apollo.

On this spot of ground Sebert, king of the East Saxons, built a church in 610, and dedicated it to St. Peter : Offa, king of Mercia, enlarged and repaired this church, but it was soon ruined by the Danes. Edgar revived its dying lustre, by granting two charters in its favour, which were confirmed and enlarged by Edward the Confessor, who had the old church pulled down, and a most magnificent
one,

one, for that age, erected in the form of a cross, which afterwards became a pattern for that kind of building.

There goes a fabulous story, that when Sebert had built his church, St. Peter called on a fisherman over night, was ferried over to Thorney, and consecrated this church to himself; but St. Peter was dead 500 years before this.

Edward the Confessor then granted it a charter of his own, and ordered, that from this time, this church, minster, or abbey, should be the place of the king's constitution, coronation, and consecration; and this was confirmed by the pope.

Henry III. began to build a chapel here to the blessed Virgin; he laid the first stone in 1220: about 25 years after, finding the walls and steeple of the church decayed, he pulled them down to enlarge the building and make it more regular, which was not completed till 23 years after his death.

Henry VII. in 1502, began that stately structure called by his name, by pulling down the chapel of Henry III. and a house adjoining, called the White Rose Tavern: this chapel, like the former, he dedicated to the blessed Virgin, designing it for a burial-place for him and his posterity; and in his will expressly enjoins, that none but the blood-royal should lie therein. He procured a bull from pope Leo for uniting to this abbey the collegiate church of St. Martin's-le-grand, and the manor of Tykill in Yorkshire.

Since

Since the death of this prince, no great alterations have been made in this structure, till of late years ; when it became the object of parliamentary concern, to rescue it from ruin by a thorough reparation, at the national expence. And though the ravage made in it by Henry VIII. and the havock without and within it during the civil wars, can never be recovered ; yet it has, by the labour and skill of Sir Christopher Wren, and those that succeeded him, been decorated with some new ornaments ; and by the addition of two stately towers, of curious workmanship, at the west, it is now rendered more complete than ever, the west end having been left unfinished.

In examining the old abbey in order to these repairs, Sir Christopher Wren found great defects both in the materials and the workmanship ; the stones were decayed, the walls damaged and giving way, some pillars swayed, and arches cracked, &c. &c. All this, however, Sir Christopher caused to be amended instantly ; and made stronger than ever the first builders left it. He made great repairs, and invested the building with a better sort of stone from Burford in Oxfordshire, but did not live to finish his designs : in short, he left behind him a plan for erecting a tower and spire, and perfect draughts and models of all the additional ornaments that he thought necessary to complete this stately building ; some of which, particularly the towers to the west, have been since erected, but the lofty spire has been thought either impracticable or unnecessary.

This

This noble fabric, thus new coated and improved, has at a distant prospect all the majesty of its former state; but the beautiful carving that once adorned it, and used to charm the beholder, is now irretrievably lost; the buttresses, once beautifully capped with turrets, made into plain pyramidal forms, and topped with free-stone; and the statues of our ancient kings, that formerly stood in niches near the tops of these buttresses, and attracted admiration, are for the most part removed, and their broken fragments lodged in the roof of Henry the Seventh's chapel, where they are buried from the public eye. On the north side, next the towers, some of those statues are still standing: on this side you are to take your outward view of the abbey, the other side being much incumbered with buildings.

The form of the church is that of a crucifix, in which Henry the Seventh's chapel is no part. In the original plan, the south side answers exactly to the north, by attending to which you may form a true judgment of the whole. The cloysters on the south side were added for the conveniency of the monks.

In viewing the outside of this building, observe, 1. The two new towers at the west. 2. The magnificent portico leading into the north cross, by some called the *Beautiful*, or *Solomon's Gate*, founded by Richard II. his arms, carved in stone, being over the door. This portico, of the Gothic order, is extremely beautiful, and over it is a most magnificent window of modern design, admirably well executed. 3. A
window

window on the south side, set up in 1705, which is likewise very masterly. There is nothing farther on the outside except the loftiness of the roof, to exceed in which particular seems to have been the emulation of ancient architects.

Observe to enter the west door between the towers; and the moment you enter, your eye may command the whole body of the church, the pillars dividing the nave from the side-isses, being so curiously formed as not to obstruct the side-openings; nor is your sight terminated to the east, but by the fine painted windows over the portico of Henry the Seventh's chapel.

The first thing that strikes the imagination is the awful solemnity of the place, caused by the loftiness of the roof, and the happy disposition of the lights, and the noble range of pillars by which the whole building is supported.

N. B. The open space, between the rows of pillars, is called the nave of the church; the enclosed place, the choir; the space between the pillars and the walls, the isles; and the enlarged spaces to the north and south, the north cross and the-south-cross.

The pillars terminate towards the east by a sweep, thereby enclosing the chapel of Edward the Confessor in a kind of semi-circle; and excluding all the other chapels belonging to the abbey, of which there are 10, beyond the avenue or walk, by which they are surrounded. As far as the gates of the choir, the pillars are filleted with brass; but all beyond, with free-stone. Answerable to the middle range of pillars are columns, adjoining to the walls, which

as

as they rise, spring into semi-arches, and are every where met in acute angles by their opposites, thereby throwing the roof into a variety of intaglio's. i. e. little ornamental carvings at the closings and crossings of the lines. On the arches of the pillars are galleries of double columns, 15 feet wide, covering the side-isses, and enlightened by a middle range of windows, over which there is an upper range of larger windows: by these and the under range, with the four capital windows facing the N. S. E. and W. the whole fabric is so admirably enlightened, that you are never dazzled with a glare, nor incommoded with darkness.

Observe the fine paintings in the great west window, of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; Moses and Aaron, and the twelve patriarchs; the arms of his late majesty; king Sebert; and queen Elizabeth; king Edward the Confessor; and the late worthy dean, Dr. Wilcox, bishop of Rochester: this window was set up in 1733, and is very curious. To the left, in a lesser window, is a painting of one of our kings, (supposed of Richard II.) but no particular face can be distinguished. In the window on the right, is a lively representation of Edward the Confessor in his robes; under his feet are his arms. There are other remains of this ancient art scattered up and down in the windows, but none so perfect as these.

Of the Choir.

Having surveyed the open parts of the church, the choir is next to be viewed, *which*
you

you can only see during the time of divine service ; the grand entrance into which is by a pair of iron gates, finely wrought : the floor is paved with the finest black and white marble ; the ancient stalls are covered with Gothic acute arches, supported by small pillars of iron, painted purple.

Take particular notice of an ancient painting near the pulpit of Richard II. sitting in a chair of gold, having a vest of green flowered with gold, and shoes of gold powdered with pearls. This piece is 6 feet 11 inches long, 3 feet 7 inches broad, the lower part much defaced.

The altar is a stately and beautiful piece of marble, presented to this church by queen Anne: it is enclosed with a curious ballustré, within which is a pavement of Mosaic work, said to be the most beautiful in its kind of any in the world ; the stones are of porphyry, laid in the year 1272.

On each side of the altar are marble doors opening into St. Edward's chapel, where our kings retire to refresh at their coronations.

There are several ascents to the roof of this church, particularly one at the west corner of the north cross, and another at the east corner of the south cross. Over the south-west towers are small chambers, said to have been the habitation of Bradshaw, president of the rebel's bloody court ; where he ended his days in deep melancholy before the restoration,

Of the TOMBS in the open parts of WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Having surveyed the church and choir, you will proceed to the south cross, from whence moving to the right, and proceeding along the outer walls, you will find every monument set down in order all round the abbey, till you come to the rails that enclose the chapels in the north cross, where turning your face to the choir, and moving still to the right, you will be again led back to the place from whence you at first set out; by which method not one monument of note will escape your observation.

In the outermost corner is,

1. A plain majestic monument erected to the memory of Mr. John Dryden, a poet.

2. High on a pillar is a neat table monument to the memory of Mrs. Martha Birch.

3. A monument to the memory of Abraham Cowley, a poet; apparently plain, but very expressive.

4. A monument, which has been very beautiful in the Gothic style, but is now much defaced, to the memory of Geoffery Chaucer, who was called the father of English poets.

5. The bust of John Phillips, a poet, in relief, in an arbor interwoven with vines, laurel-branches, and apple-trees.

6. A monument to the memory of Michael Drayton, a poet.

7. A monument of fine marble, very neatly ensculpt and ornamented with emblematical figures, to the memory of Ben Johnson, a poet.

M

8. The

8. The tomb of Samuel Butler, a poet.

9. Beneath Mr. Butler's is a rough decayed tomb, of grey marble, to the memory of Edmund Spencer, a poet.

10. A monument to the memory of John Milton, a poet.

11. A curious marble monument, ornamented with a fine mantling, urn and bust, and crowned with a chaplet of bays, to the memory of Thomas Shadwell, a poet.

12. This stately monument, to the memory of Matthew Prior, a poet, than which there is not a nobler in the place, is finely decorated. On one side the pedestal stands the figure of Thalia, one of the nine Muses, with a flute in her hand ; and on the other, History, with her book shut : between both is the bust of the deceased. Over the bust is a handsome pediment, on the ascending sides of which are two boys, one with an hour-glass in his hand run out, the other holding a torch reversed ; on the apex of the pediment is an urn.

13. The tomb of Charles de St. Dennis, Lord of St. Evremond.

14. To William Shakespeare, a poet. The design and workmanship of this monument are extremely elegant ; the figure of Shakespeare, and his attitude, his dress, his shape, his genteel air, and fine composure, all so delicately expressed by the sculptor, cannot be sufficiently admired. The heads on the pedestal represent Henry V. Richard III. and queen Elizabeth, three principal characters in his plays.

15. A monument to the memory of James Thomson, a poet. There is a figure of Mr. Thomson sitting, which leans its left arm upon a pedestal, holding a book with the cap of liberty in its other hand. Upon the pedestal is carved, in basso relievo, the Seasons; to which a boy points, offering him a laurel crown. At the feet of the figure is the tragic mask and the ancient harp. The whole is supported by a projecting pedestal.

16. A very fine monument to the memory of Nicholas Rowe, esq; a poet, and his only daughter. On a pedestal about 20 inches high, which stands on an altar, is a most beautiful bust; near it is the figure of a lady in the deepest sorrow; and between both, on a pyramid behind, is a medalion, with the head of a young lady in relief.

17. A fine monument to the memory of John Gay, a poet. The masks, tragedy-dagger, and instruments of music, which are blended together in a groupe, are emblematical devices alluding to the various ways of writing in which he excelled, namely, Farce, Satire, Fable, and Pastoral.

18. To the memory of John duke of Argyll and Greenwich. This lofty and magnificent monument is enclosed with rails, and decorated with figures as big as the life. On one side the base is the figure of Minerva, and on the other, of Eloquence; the one looking sorrowfully up at the principal figure above, the other pathetically displaying the public loss at his death. Above is the figure of History, with one hand

holding a book, and the other writing on a pyramid of finely-coloured marble the titles of the hero, whose actions are supposed to be contained in the book, on the cover of which, in letters of gold, are inscribed the date of his Grace's death, and years of his life. The principal figure is spirited even to the verge of life.

19. To the memory of Sir Edward Atkins, one of the Barons of the Exchequer in the reigns of king Charles the First and Second; of Sir Robert Atkins, his eldest son; of Sir Edward Atkins, his youngest son; and of Sir Robert Atkins, eldest son of Sir Robert abovementioned.

20. George Frederick Handell, a musician. This is the last monument which that eminent statuary Rubiliac lived to finish. The figure is very elegant, and the face is a strong likeness of its original. The left arm is resting on a groupe of musical instruments, and the attitude is very expressive of great attention to the harmony of an angel playing on an harp in the clouds over his head. Before it lies the celebrated Messiah, with that part open where is the much-admired air, *I know that my Redeemer liveth.*

21. A monument to William Outram, D. D. and Jane his wife.

22. Dr. Stephen Hales. Over William Outram is a monument erected to the memory of that eminent divine and philosopher, Dr. Stephen Hales. Here you see two beautiful figures in relief; the one, Botany; the other, Religion. Botany is presenting a medalion of this
great

great explorer of nature to public view ; Religion is deploring the loss of the divine ; at the feet of Botany the winds are displayed on a globe, which allude to his invention of the ventilators.

23. Isaac Barrow. This monument is remarkable for a fine bust on the top of it, representing this truly great divine.

24. Edward Wettenhall, M. D. Over Isaac Barrow's is a handsome monument for Dr. Wettenhall, an eminent physician.

25. Thomas Triplet. This gentleman was a great divine.

26. Sir Richard Cox. Adjoining to Triplet's is a table-monument, of white marble, erected to the memory of this gentleman, who was taster to queen Elizabeth and king James the First, and to the latter steward of the household,

27. Isaac Casaubon, a neat monument.

28. John Ernest Grabe. Over Casaubon's is a curious figure, large as the life, representing this great man sitting upon a marble tomb, in a thoughtful posture, as contemplating the sorrows of death, and the horrors of the grave.

29. William Cambden. Next to the west corner of this cross is an ancient monument to the memory of the great father of our antiquities, who is represented in a half-length in the dress of his time, with his left hand holding a book, and in his right, his gloves, resting on an altar.

This monument has lately been repaired and beautified.

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This monument has lately been repaired and beautified.

These are all the memorable personages whose tombs adorn the walls of this division of the abbey; but there are some names to be met with on the pavement, too considerable to be passed over unnoticed. Among these you will find Thomas Parr; he lived in the reigns of ten princes, namely, king Edward IV. king Edward V. king Richard III. king Henry VII. king Henry VIII. king Edward VI. queen Mary, queen Elizabeth, king James, and king Charles; aged 152 years. At the age of 130 a prosecution was entered against him in the Spiritual Court for bastardy, and with such effect, that he did penance publicly in the church for that offence.

Not far from Parr, distinguished by a small white stone, thus inscribed, "O rare Sir William Davenant," lie the remains of that once celebrated poet, who, upon the death of Ben Johnson, succeeded him as poet-laureat to king Charles I. but having lost his nose by an accident, was cruelly bantered by the wits of the succeeding reign.

Not far from Davenant lies Sir Robert Murray, a great mathematician, and one of the founders of the Royal Society, of which he was the first president, and while he lived, was the very soul of that body.

Affixed to the pillars in this cross are two table monuments; the first to the memory of

30. Dr. Samuel Barton, a person of considerable genius and learning.

The other to the memory of

31. Dr. Anthony Horneck, a prebendary of this church.

We proceed now to the south isle; where, turning your face to the wall, you will see the tomb of

32. Sophia Fairholm, marchioness of Anandale. It is the representation of an ancient sepulchre, over which a stately edifice is raised, ornamented at top with the family arms.

33. Affixed to the wall is a small oval tablet, to the memory of Mrs. Anne Wemys, daughter to Dr. Lodowick Wemys, some time prebendary of this church; and of Mrs. Jane Bargrave his wife.

34. Sir Cloudestly Shovel, kn. On the base of this monument is represented in bass relief the ship Association, in which the admiral sailed, as striking against a rock, with several others perishing at the same time, and at the top are two boys blowing trumpets.

35. A monument to the memory of Thomas Knipe, S. T. P. He was fifty years employed in Westminster school, sixteen whereof as head master. He was also a prebendary of this church.

36. George Stepney, esq; Adjoining to Knipe's is a monument, rich in materials, but mean in design, to the memory of this gentleman.

Over Stepney's is a monument erected to the memory of John Methuen, esq; who died in the service of his country in Portugal. Also the Right Honourable Sir Paul Methuen, son of the said John Methuen, esq;

37. Sir Rich. Bingham. On a plain marble stone against the wall is an English inscription,

reciting the military glories of the knight to whom it is inscribed.

38. George Churchill, a sea officer. This is a lofty monument, much more elegant than those we have just passed, and the inscription amply sets forth the merits of the hero whose fame it is intended to transmit.

39. Captain William Julius. He was captain of the Colchester man of war.

40. Between two stately pyramids of black marble, standing on cannon-balls, adorned in the middle with emblematical devices in relief, and having two Moorish emperors heads in profile on their tops, is a handsome monument to the memory of Sir Palmes Fairborne, knight, governor of Tangier. The enrichments in relief on the pyramids represent the manner of his glorious death; on one side he is viewing the enemy's lines before the town, and is shot; on the other side is a hearse and six horses, bringing him off wounded to the castle. On a lofty dome is the deceased's arms, and over it a Turk's head on a dagger, by way of crest, which he won by his valour in fighting against that people in the German war.

41. Major Richard Creed. This is a table-monument against the wall, enriched with military trophies.

42. Sir John Chardin, bart. This monument is very emblematical, alluding to the travels of this gentleman. The globe, round which a number of geographical instruments are represented, exhibits a view of the different countries through which he travelled, and the

motto

motto beneath refers to the dangers he providentially escaped, for which he ascribes to God the glory.

43. Col. Roger Townsend. Here is a sarcophagus supported by two Indians, on the front of which is represented, in basso relievo, the fall of this brave commander, with his officers attending him in his expiring moments, and Mars the god of war lamenting the hero's fate.

44. Mrs. Bridget Radley. This lady was wife to Charles Radley, esq; gentleman-usher daily-waiter to king James II.

45. Sidney earl Godolphin. This is a fine bust, richly dressed.

46. Sir Charles Harbord, and Clement Cottrell, esq; On the base of this double monument is represented in relief a dreadful sea-fight. These two young gentlemen, of the most promising expectations, both perished in the Royal James, with the earl of Sandwich, who commanded in her as vice-admiral against the Dutch, in that memorable fight off the coast of Suffex, in king Charles the Second's time.

47. Over the monuments of Sir Charles Harbord, knt. and Clement Cottrell, esq; is the monument of William Hargrave, esq; lieutenant-general of his majesty's forces, colonel of the royal English fuzileers, and governor of Gibraltar. This is a very curious monument, designed and executed by Mr. Rubiliac. Here you have a representation of the resurrection, by a body rising from a sarcophagus; a conflict between Time and Death, wherein the former proving victorious, divests his antagonist of his power,

power by breaking his dart; and tumbling him down, the King of Terrors drops his crown from his head. Above is a great pile of building in a state of dissolution, and a cherub in the clouds sounding the last trumpet. The whole is finely imagined, and as ingeniously executed.

48. Diana Temple. This old-fashioned monument seems to have been designed for all Sir William Temple's family.

49. Anne Fielding. This tomb, on which are two very learned inscriptions, one in Hebrew, the other in Ethiopic, is erected to the memory of the first wife of Sir Samuel Moreland, knt. and bart.

50. Carola Harfnet. This tomb is much in the same taste with the other, and has also two learned inscriptions upon it, the one in Hebrew, the other in Greek; and was erected in memory of the second wife of the same baronet.

51. Between the two former is a beautiful monument to the memory of John Smith, esq; said to be the justest and best finished in the whole church. The design is a pyramid and altar, on which sits a lady, veiled, mournful and disconsolate, and resting her right arm on a curious busto in relief.

52. Over the monument of John Smith, esq; is one erected to the memory of James Fleming, major-general of his majesty's forces, and colonel of a regiment of foot.

53. Col. John Davis. This gentleman was president of the council of the island of St. Christopher.

54. Over

54. Over the door that opens to the cloysters is a most stately monument to the memory of Gen. George Wade. In the center is a beautiful marble pillar, enriched with military trophies, most exquisitely wrought: the principal figures represent Fame pushing back Time, who is eagerly approaching to pull down the pillar with the ensigns of honour that adorn it. The whole is finely executed, and cannot be admired too much.

55. This plain neat monument was erected to the memory of Robert Cannon, D. D.

56. Katherine Bovey. The principal figures on this monument are Faith with her book closed, and Wisdom lamenting the death of her patroness, between which is a lady's head in an annulet of black marble curiously veined.

57. Lord Viscount Howe. This monument is over Katherine Bovey's, where you will see a figure of the genius of the province of Massachusetts bay, in a mournful posture lamenting the fall of this hero, over which are the family arms, ornamented with military trophies.

58. Henry Wharton. This is a small table-monument, made remarkable only by the great name inscribed upon it, who was rector of Chatham in Kent.

59. Under Mr. Wharton's is a monument erected to the memory of Dr. Joseph Wilcocks, formerly chaplain to the British factory at Lisbon, afterwards preceptor to the princesses, and prebendary of this church.

60. Thomas Spratt, D. D. This monument seems to have been designed principally for the
 sake

fake of the inscriptions, which are in Latin: underneath are the arms of the defunct, and on the top his arms with that of the see of Rochester, quarterly, between enrichments of books, &c.

61. Sir Lumley Robinson, bart. This monument is neatly designed and ornamented; the columns are supported by death's heads, and the arms upon the base by a cherub. On the top is a vase, and, rising to the pediment, enrichments of laurel branches, &c.

62. John Friend, M. D. This gentleman's bust stands on a pedestal of fine white veined marble. He was a physician of the first rank for knowledge and experience.

63. William Congreve, esq; In an oval frame is a half-length marble portrait of this gentleman, placed on a pedestal of the finest Egyptian marble in the whole church, and enriched with emblematical figures alluding to the drama.

64. The Rt. Hon. James Craggs, esq; The statue of this gentleman, large as the life, is finely represented on this monument as leaning on an urn. It has been remarked, that if the face and head of the statue on this monument had been more finished, the whole had been without blemish.

65. Capt. James Cornwall. This noble monument, which is 36 feet high, has a bold base and pyramid of rich Sicilian marble. Against the pyramid is a rock, (embellished with naval trophies, sea-weeds, &c.) in which are two cavities; in the one is a Latin epitaph; in the other
cavity

cavity is a view of the sea-fight before Toulon, in basso relievo; on the fore-ground whereof the Marlborough of 90 guns is seen fiercely engaged with admiral Navarro's ship the Real, of 114 guns, and her two seconds, all raking the Marlborough fore and aft. On the rock stand two figures, the one represents Britannia under the character of Minerva, accompanied with a lion; the other figure is expressive of Fame, who having presented to Minerva a medalion of the hero, supports it, whilst exhibited to public view. The medalion is accompanied with a globe, and various honorary crowns, as due to valour. Behind the figures is a lofty spreading palm-tree, (whereon is fixed the hero's shield or coat of arms) together with a laurel-tree; both which issue from the naturally-barren rock, as alluding to some heroic and uncommon event.

66. Sir Thomas Hardy, knt. This monument is esteemed one of the justest in the whole abbey. Behind is a lofty pyramid, of a bluish-coloured marble; at the bottom of which the effigy of the deceased is reclining upon a tomb of elegant workmanship, with a naked boy on his left side weeping over an urn. The enrichments round the pedestal are just and proper.

67. John Conduit, esq; The design of this monument is not inferior to that of the last-mentioned. In the middle of the pyramid is a large medalion of brass, resting on a cherub below, and suspended by another at top.

68. William Horneck, esq; This monument is finely enriched with books, plans, and in-

N

struments

struments of fortifications, alluding to the employment of the deceased, who was chief engineer to the royal train.

69. Sir Godfrey Kneller. *knt. and bart.* The figures on this monument are a bust of the deceased under a canopy of state, the curtains whereof are finely gilt and tied up with golden strings; and on each side the bust is a weeping cherub, one resting on a framed picture, the other holding a painter's pallet and pencils.

70. Penelope Egerton. This monument of black marble is remarkable only for the inscription: the lady for whom it was erected, was daughter to Robert lord Needham, viscount Killmurry, and wife to Randolph Egerton, of Betley in Cheshire.

71. James Egerton. This is a small table-monument to the memory of the above gentleman's son by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter to Henry Murray, *esq*; one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to king Charles I.

72. Anne countess dowager of Clanrikard. The effigy of this lady, resting upon a tomb, is very finely executed, and the carving upon the monument of no ordinary workmanship.

73. Martha Price. This monument is adorned with festoons of fruit, flowers, and foliage.

74. John Woodward, *M. D.* This is a most beautiful monument, and the figures most admirably finished. The head of the deceased (who was professor of physick in Gresham college) in profile, is very masterly, and the lady that holds it inimitable.

75. Heneage

75. Heneage Twisden. This monument is a neat but plain piece of architecture, erected to the memory of a young hero, who fell in the battle of Blairgnies in Hainault, while he was aid de camp to John duke of Argyll, who commanded the right wing of the confederate army.

76. Col. James Bringfield. This monument is ornamented with military trophies, cherubs, &c. and surrounded by a mantling enclosing a tablet, on which is written the deceased's military preferments, the manner of his death and burial, and the praises of his piety and virtue.

77. Robert Killegrew. This is one of the best pieces of sculpture in the whole church, and, what is remarkable, is cut out of one stone.

78. Mrs. Mary Beaufoy. This is a very stately monument. The principal figure is represented in a devout posture, with cherubs crowning her; on each side are Cupids lamenting the early decay of virgin beauty; and underneath, the arms of her family quarterly upheld by cherubs.

79. Mrs. Jane Stoveville. This lady, who is here represented on a pedestal in the ancient dress of her time, was daughter to Thomas Stoveville, of Brinkley in Cambridgeshire, and wife first to Edward Ellis of Chesterton, and then to Othowell Hill, Doctor of Civil Law, and Chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln.

80. Thomas Mansel, and William Morgan. This is a double monument, being two oval tables between three wreathed pillars, neatly ornamented and inscribed.

81. Edward Herbert, esq; Against a pillar, on a tablet of white marble, is a long inscription in English, setting forth the descent of this gentleman, who is buried in a coffin of lead at the foot of the pillar to which it is fixed.

82. Edward Mansell. Near the above is another, inscribed to Edward Mansell, eldest son of Sir Edward Mansell, of Margan in Glamorganshire, bart.

83. Robert and Richard Cholmondeley, the second and fourth sons of Robert viscount Cholmondeley, lie here interred.

84. Next to Cholmondeley's is a monument erected to the memory of Richard Mead, M. D. physician in ordinary to his majesty, fellow of the royal college of physicians, and of the royal society, London.

85. A small, but neat monument, erected to the memory of Gilbert Thornborough, esq;

86. John Baker, esq; This is a rostral column of curiously-veined marble, enriched with the prows of galleys, a Medusa's head, and other naval and military trophies. He was vice-admiral of the white squadron of the British fleet.

87. Henry Priestman. Suspended by a knot of ribbons, fastened to a pyramid of various-coloured marble, is a fine medalion, with the words " Henry Priestman, esquire," round the head. Underneath are naval trophies and sea-instruments, most admirably sculpt. He was commander in chief of a squadron of ships of war in the reign of king Charles II.

88. Philip

88. Philip Carteret. Here is a fine figure of Time, standing on an altar, and holding a scroll in his hand. Over all is the bust of the noble youth here alluded to, who was son to Lord George Carteret.

89. Edward de Carteret. This neat monument is ornamented with cherubs, and with festoons of leaves and fruit, finely imbossed; and was erected to the memory of a child of 8 years of age.

90. Thomas Levingston, viscount Teviot. The top of this monument is decorated with the arms, supporters, and crest of this nobleman, and with military trophies alluding to his profession of a soldier.

91. Robert, lord Constable. This monument is a handsome piece of architecture, ornamented with a cherub below, and the family arms and crest on the top.

92. Dr. Peter Heylin. This is a plain, but neat monument; on the top of which is a pediment, and the arms of Heylin, sculpt; on the base the same arms with that of his lady, quarterly.

93. Charles Williams, esq; The scroll-work and scolloping of this monument is somewhat remarkable; and the device of supporting it by a death's head on the wings of Time, is not improper.

94. Richard le Neve, esq; a sea officer. On the top of a very heavy design is placed the arms of this gentleman, adorned with instruments of war.

95. To the memory of Temple West, esq; vice-admiral of the white.

96. William Croft. On the pedestal of this monument, in bass relief, is an organ ; and on the top, a handsome bust of the deceased, who was doctor in music.

97. John Blow, doctor in music. Under this tomb is a canon in four parts, set to music ; with enrichments, cherubs, and flowers. He was organist, composer, and master of the children in the chapel-royal 25 years.

98. Philip de Saumarez, esq; a sea officer.

99. Dr. Boulter, archbishop of Armagh. This monument is of the finest marble, and of a new-invented polish. The bust of this archbishop, with his long flowing hair, and solemn gracefulness, is very natural. The ensigns of his dignity, wherewith the monument is ornamented, are most exquisitely fine. The inscription is inclosed in a beautiful border of porphyry.

100. Samuel Bradford, S. T. P. This is a plain table-monument, erected to the memory of bishop Bradford, surrounded with the arms and proper ensigns of his several dignities. He was rector of St. Mary le Bow, and from thence advanced to the see of Carlisle, and afterwards translated to that of Rochester.

101. Richard Kane. On this tomb is a curious bust of this gentleman, of white marble, upon a handsome pedestal, whereon is inscribed the most striking passages of his life.

102. Percey Kirk, esq; On each side of a fine bust of this gentleman is a winged seraph; one having a dagger in his right hand inverted, and on his left a helmet; the other resting on a ball, and holding in his left hand a torch, reversed.

103. Lord

103. Lord Aubrey Beaucherk. This monument is ornamented with arms, trophies, and naval ensigns; and in an oval niche, on a pyramid of dove-coloured marble, is a beautiful bust of this young nobleman. He was the youngest son of Charles duke of St. Albans, by Diana daughter of Aubrey de Vere, earl of Oxford. He went early to sea, and was made a commander in 1731.

104. Sir John Balchen, knt. On this beautiful monument, in relief, is the representation of a ship perishing in a storm; and over it, in the finest white marble, a bust of this great admiral. The enrichments, arms, and trophies, are most admirably wrought; but in fastening the cable to the anchor, the artificer has shewed himself no mariner. He was admiral of the white squadron of his majesty's fleet.

105. General Guest. On a base and pyramid, of most beautiful Egyptian porphyry, is the finest enrichments and bust, of exquisitely white marble, that are to be seen in the whole church.

106. Over the north door is a magnificent monument erected to the memory of admiral Watson.

107. Clement Saunders, esq; On a pillar near the font is a small monument erected to the memory of Clement Saunders, esq; carver in ordinary to king Charles II. king James II. and king William III.

108. Sir William Sanderson, knt. Against the same wall, on a small table of alabaster, is a bust of this gentleman. He was of the bed-chamber to king Charles I.

109. Sir

109. Sir Charles Wager, admiral of the white. On this elegant monument the principal figure is that of Fame, holding a portrait of the deceased in relief, which is supported by an infant Hercules. The enrichments are naval trophies, instruments of war and navigation, &c. and on the base in relief is the representation of the destroying and taking of the Spanish galleons in 1708.

110. Thomas Blagg, esq; Against the wall, on a plain table of black marble, is a Latin inscription to the praise of this gentleman, who was governor of Wallingford castle.

111. Admiral Vernon. On a pedestal of beautiful marble is a bust of that gallant admiral, with a fine figure of Fame crowning him with laurels.

112. John Hollis, duke of Newcastle. This monument is, perhaps, the loftiest and most magnificent, as well as the most costly, of any in the whole abbey. The principal figure rests upon a sepulchral monument of darkish-coloured marble, and represents the noble person to whose memory this stately mausoleum was erected, having in his right hand a general's staff, and in his left a ducal coronet. On one side the base stands a statue of Wisdom, on the other, of Sincerity. On the angles of the upper compartment sit angels in no very meaning attitude; and on the ascending sides of the pediment sit cherubs, one with an hour-glass, alluding to the admeasurement of man's life by grains of sand; the other pointing upwards, where life shall be no longer measured by duration.

113. William Cavendish, duke of Newcastle. This monument is likewise a stately piece of architecture, and handsomely ornamented. Under a rich canopy of state, in a cumbent posture, on a double matt, lies the duke.

114. Grace Scott. Affixed to the adjoining pillar is a neat tablet to the memory of this lady.

115. Sir Peter Warren. This is a magnificent monument of white marble, to the memory of this gallant admiral, done by Rubiliac. Close by the wall is a large flag hanging to the flag-staff, and spreading in natural folds behind the whole monument. Before is a fine figure of Hercules placing Sir Peter's bust on its pedestal; and on the other side is a figure of Navigation, with a laurel-wreath in her hand, gazing on the bust with a look of melancholy mixed with admiration. Behind her a cornucopia pours out fruit, corn, the fleece, &c. and by it is a cannon, an anchor, and other decorations.

116. Sir Gilbert Lort. This stately monument is chiefly ornamented with cherubs and family arms.

117. Dame Mary James. This is a very neat monument, being an urn wreathed and crowned with a viscount's coronet on a handsome pedestal.

118. Turning to the right, and against the screen of the choir, is a fine old monument, whereon lies the effigy of a gentleman in full length in a tufted gown; and underneath, upon the base, a lady kneeling. They are Sir
Thomas

Thomas Hefket, attorney of the court of wards and liveries, in queen Elizabeth's time; and Julian his wife.

119. Hugh Chamberlain, M. D. & F. R. S. The principal figure on this monument lies, as it were, at ease, upon a tomb-stone, leaning upon his right arm, with his hand upon his night-cap, and his head uncovered. In his left hand he holds a book, indicating thereby his intense application to study. On each side are the emblems of Physic and Longevity; and over his head is Fame descending with a trumpet in one hand, and in the other a wreath. On the top are weeping cherubs.

120. Henry Purcell, esq; This a small, but elegant piece of workmanship.

121. Almerique de Courcy, baron of Kinsale. His lordship is here represented in full proportion, reposing himself after the fatigues of an active life, under a rich canopy finely ornamented and gilt.

122. Sir Thomas Duppa. This monument is prettily ornamented with flowers and foliage, and on the top with an urn, wreathed.

123. Dame Elizabeth Carteret. The figure of this lady, on her monument, has been much admired; but that of the winged seraph, descending to receive her, more.

124. Sir Isaac Newton. This is a grand and expressive monument, every way worthy the great man to whose memory it was erected, who is sculptured recumbent, leaning his right arm on four folio's, thus titled, *Divinity, Chronology, Optics*, and *Phil: Prin: Math:* and pointing

pointing to a scroll supported by winged cherubs. Over him is a large globe, projecting from a pyramid behind, whereon is delineated the course of the comet in 1680, with the signs, constellations, and planets. On this globe sits the figure of Astronomy, with her book closed, and in a very thoughtful, composed, and pensive mood. Underneath the principal figure is a most curious bass relief, representing the various labours in which Sir Isaac chiefly employed his time; such as discovering the cause of gravitation, settling the principles of light and colours, and reducing the coinage to a determined standard. The device of weighing the sun by the steelyard, has been thought at once bold and striking; and, indeed, the whole monument does honour to the sculptor.

125. James earl Stanhope. This is another lofty and magnificent monument, in which likewise the principal figure leans upon his arm in a cumbent posture, holding in one hand a general's staff, and in his left a parchment scroll. A Cupid stands before him, resting himself upon a shield. Over a martial tent sits a beautiful Pallas, holding in her right hand a javelin, and in the other a scroll. Behind is a slender pyramid, answering to that of Sir Isaac Newton's. On the middle of the pedestal are two medals, and on each side the pilasters, one. He was a soldier, a statesman, and a senator.

126. Thomas Thynne, esq; This is esteemed a fine piece of modern statuary. The principal figure is represented in a dying posture, and at his feet a cherub weeping. He was barbarously
mur-

murdered. Upon the pedestal, in relief, the story of the murder is depicted; which murder was conspired by count Koningsmarck, and executed by three assassins hired for that purpose, who shot this unhappy gentleman in Pall-Mall, in his own coach.

127. Thomas Owen, esq; On this monument is a fine figure of a judge, in his robes, at full length, leaning on his left arm. He was a justice of the Common Pleas.

128. James Kendall, esq; This is an oval monument against a pillar, supported by a death's head; and on the top, a close helmet. He was one of the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral.

129. Dame Grace Gethin. This is a very stately monument, bearing the effigy of a young lady, devoutly kneeling, with a book in her right hand, and her left on her breast; on each side is an angel, one holding a crown, the other a chaplet, over her head; and on the ascending sides of the pediment are two female figures in a mournful posture. The whole is supported by three different coats of family arms.

130. Elizabeth and Judith Freke. On the face of this monument there is a long inscription, setting forth the descent and marriages of these two ladies, whose busts in relief ornament the sides,

131. Sir Thomas Richardson. This is a large and noble monument of black marble, on which is an effigy in brass of a judge in his robes, with a collar of SS. representing Sir Thomas Richardson, knt. speaker of the house
of

of commons in the 21st and 22d years of king James.

132. On this monument of marble and alabaster, gilt, lies a warrior at full length, representing William Thynne, of Botterville, esq; a brave soldier.

133. Dr. Richard Busby. On this fine monument you see the effigy of this learned grammarian in his gown, looking earnestly at the inscription. In his right hand he holds a pen, and in his left a book open. Underneath, upon the pedestal, is a variety of books, and at the top is his family arms.

134. Robert South, D. D. This tomb, in design, is not unlike the former; the figure of Dr. South is represented in a cumbent posture, in his canonical habit, with his arm resting on a cushion, and his right hand on a death's head. In his left he holds a book with his finger between the leaves, as if just closed from reading; and over his head is a groupe of cherubs issuing from a mantling.

Having now taken a view of all the monuments within this spacious building, and carried the reader back to the place from whence we led him, we shall just take a short survey of the cloysters of this abbey.

Of the Monuments in the CLOYSTERS.

Of these the most ancient are in the south walk of the cloysters, towards the east end, where you will see the remains of four abbots, marked in the pavement by four stones.

The first is of black marble, called Long Meg, from its extraordinary length of 11 feet 8 inches, and covers the ashes of Gervasius de Blois, natural son to king Stephen.

The second is a raised stone of Suffex marble, under which lies interred the abbot Laurentius, said to have been the first who obtained from pope Alexander III. the privilege of using the mitre, ring, and globe.

The third is a stone of grey marble, to the memory of Geslebertus Crispinus. His effigy may still be traced on his grave-stone by the fragments of his mitre and pastoral staff.

The fourth is the eldest of all, and was formerly covered with plates of brass, inscribed to the abbot Vitales. All these seem to have had their names and dates cut afresh, and are indeed fragments worthy to be preserved.

Near the east end of the north walk, and against the abbey wall, there is one epitaph remarkable for the quaintness of it, inscribed to the memory of the Rev. Mr. William Laurence.

Against the wall, in the center of the east walk, is a monument lately erected to the memory of George Walth, esq; late lieutenant-general of his majesty's forces, and colonel of the 49th regiment of foot.

Upon a handsome monument in the east walk, almost facing the ancient abbots already spoken of, is an inscription, which, for the purity of the diction, the propriety and elegance of the composition, exceeds every other in the church or cloysters.

Of

Of the Curiosities that are usually shewn to strangers in WESTMINSTER ABBEY, price 3d. each person.

There are ten enclosed chapels belonging to Westminster Abbey, including Henry VIIIth's. We shall go hand in hand with your guides, in giving you an account of their contents, beginning from the south cross, and so passing round to the north cross.

Of the Tombs, &c. in the chapel of St. Benedict.

In this chapel you are shewn an ancient tomb of free-stone, railed with iron, on the side next the area, having formerly a canopy of wood, now quite demolished and broken away; on which lies the image of archbishop Langham, who was first a monk, afterwards a prior, then an abbot of Westminster, and lastly archbishop of Canterbury.

A stately and curious monument of black and white marble, on which are two images, in a cumbent posture, representing an ancient nobleman in his robes, with his lady. This monument was erected in memory of Lyonel Cranfield, earl of Middlesex.

Near archbishop Langham's tomb is another, about 18 inches from the ground, on which is engraved, on a brass plate, the figure of an old man, in a doctor's habit, designed for Dr. William Bill, dean of Westminster.

On the east, on the very spot where stood the altar of St. Benedict, is now a fine monument of various kinds of marble, to the memory of lady

Frances, countess of Hertford, who is here represented in her robes in a cumbent posture, with her head resting on an embroidered cushion, and her feet on a lion's back. The sculpture of this monument is extremely curious, and well worth attention. It seems to represent a stately temple, where the ensigns and devices of the noble families of Somerset and Btingham appear to be the chief ornaments.

On the south side of this chapel is a monument affixed to the wall, to the memory of Dr. Gabriel Goodman, who is here represented kneeling in his proper habit.

On the same side, and under the adjoining arch, is a neat table monument of white marble, to the memory of George Sprat, second son of Dr. Thomas Sprat, bishop of Rochester, and dean of Westminster.

Between this chapel and the next, you will observe, affixed in the wall, a monument of Mosaic work, the sides in plain pannels, but the top of the table wrought in figures, said to be done with the same kind of stones as the floor before the altar, and erected for the children of Henry III. and Edward I. Over this tomb is something which seems to have been a piece of church perspective, but now almost defaced.

Of the Tombs, &c. in the chapel of St. Edmund.

Next in order you will be shewn the chapel of St. Edmund, at the entrance of which, on your left hand, is a monument sacred to the memory of John of Eltham, second son of king Edward II. His statue is of white alabaster,
the

the head encircled in a coronet of greater and lesser leaves, remarkable for its being the first of the kind: his habit is that of an armed knight. This monument is by some authors said to belong to H. Holland, duke of Exeter, who perished at sea in the reign of Edward IV.

At the feet of this is lately erected a handsome monument, of white marble, to the memory of John Paul Howard, earl of Stafford. The figures round the inscription are the ancient badges of honour belonging to the Stafford family.

Next to this is a small table-monument, on which lie the figures of William of Windsor, sixth son of Edward III. and of Blanch of the Tower, sister to William. What is remarkable, they are dressed in the habits of their time, the boy in a short doublet, the girl in a horned head-dress.

Between the monuments of lady Frances dutchess of Suffolk, and John of Eltham, earl of Cornwall, against the east wall, is a monument erected to the memory of Nicholas Monck, provost of Eton, and bishop of Hereford.

On another tomb, raised from the floor, lies the effigy of lady Frances, dutchess of Suffolk, in her proper robes.

The next that presents, is a stately monument, of white marble, representing a youth in Grecian armour, sitting on a Greek altar, erected to the memory of Francis Hollis.

On an altar in the same taste, but differently ornamented, sits, in a sleeping posture, the figure of lady Elizabeth Russel, daughter of lord Russel, in white alabaster. She is represented

as asleep, and pointing with her finger to a death's head under her right foot: it has been supposed that her finger bled, and that the bleeding had closed her eyes in death; whereas the design of the artist seems rather to allude to the composed situation of her mind at the approach of death, which she considered only as a profound sleep, from which she was again to wake in a joyful resurrection; of which the motto under her feet is a clear illustration, *Dormit, non mortua est*; "She is not dead, but "sleepeth." The device is an eagle, the emblem of Eternity, standing on a florilege of roses, &c.

Within the rails which enclose this last monument is a most magnificent one of various-coloured marble and alabaster, painted and gilt, erected to the memory of John lord Ruffel, son and heir to Francis earl of Bedford, and his son Francis. He is represented in a cumbent posture, habited in his coronation robes, with his infant son at his feet.

Affixed to the wall near this monument are two others, one to the memory of lady Jane Seymour, daughter to Edward duke of Somerset; the other, to the right honourable the lady Katherine Knollys, chief lady of the queen's bed-chamber, and wife to Sir Francis Knollys, knt, treasurer of her highness's household.

Under the window that fronts you when you enter, is a very ancient monument, representing a Gothic chapel, and in it the figure of a knight in armour, in a cumbent posture, with his feet resting on a lion's back. This was erected for Sir Bernard Brocas, of Baurepaire, in Hants. chamberlain to Anne, queen of Richard II.

Next

Next adjoining to the west side of this is the monument of Sir Richard Peckfall, knt. master of the buck-hounds to queen Elizabeth.

Near this is an ancient monument, of grey marble, on which, in plated brass, is the figure of a knight, in armour; his head reclined upon his helmet, and one of his feet placed upon a leopard, the other on an eagle. This knight was Humphrey Bourchier, son and heir to John Bourchier, lord Barners.

On the right hand as you enter this chapel is the ancient monument of William de Valence, lying in a cumbent posture on a chest of wainscot, placed upon a tomb of grey marble: the figure is wood, covered originally with copper, gilt, as was the chest in which it lies, but the greatest part has been filched away; and of 30 small images that were placed in little brass niches round it, scarce one remains entire.

Near to Valence is a most magnificent monument, partly enclosed, to the memory of Edward Talbot, eighth earl of Shrewsbury, and his lady Jane, whose effigies in their robes lie on a black marble table, supported by a pedestal of alabaster. This monument is finely ornamented, and the carving on the various-coloured marble is exquisite.

On the floor of this chapel is a tomb, two feet high, on which is a lady in a widow's dress with a barb and veil, cut in brass. She was Alianer de Bohun, wife to the mighty and noble prince of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, earl of Essex and Buckingham, son to Henry III.

Mary

Mary countess of Stafford, wife to the unfortunate viscount Stafford, beheaded in the reign of king Charles II. on Tower-Hill, has also a table monument of white marble near the above.

Against the wall, above the duke of Suffolk's monument, is one erected to the memory of Mary countess of Stafford, and of Henry earl of Stafford her son.

There is an archbishop buried here, as appears by a very antique figure in a mass habit, engraven on a brass plate, and placed on a flat stone in the pavement, over the remains of Robert de Walby; who was first an Augustin monk, and attended Edward the Black Prince into France. He was afterwards archbishop of York.

There is another grave-stone on the west side of this chapel, of black marble, sacred to the memory of Edward lord Herbert.

Of the Tombs, &c. in the chapel of St. Nicholas.

Near the entrance, on your left hand, you will see a monument of black marble, finely polished, and adorned with cherubims, to the memory of Jane Clifford.

Adjoining to the door, on the same side, is a monument of alabaster, erected for lady Cecil, lady of the bed-chamber to queen Elizabeth, and daughter of lord Cobham.

But what will chiefly excite your admiration is a most magnificent temple, of various-coloured marble, erected to the memory of Anne dutchess of Somerset, wife to Edward duke of Somerset.

Next

Next to this is a stately monument to the memory of lady Elizabeth Fane, wife to Sir George Fane, of Buston in Kent.

Beneath this, and affixed to the wall, is an ancient monument of grey marble, finely wrought, placed over Nicholas baron Carew, and the lady Margaret his wife.

On a grave-stone beneath this tomb, engraven on brass, is the portrait of Sir Humphry Stanley.

Next to this is one of the most costly and magnificent monuments in the whole abbey, erected by the great lord Burleigh, to the memory of Mildred his wife, and their daughter lady Anne, countess of Oxford. It is the representation of a stately temple, the materials whereof are of porphyry, and other kinds of marble, gilt with gold. It is divided into two compartments, one elevated over the other. In the lower compartment, in a cumbent posture, lies lady Burleigh, with her daughter, lady Jane, in her arms; and at her head and feet are her children and grandchildren, kneeling. In the upper compartment is the figure of a venerable old man, in the robes and ensigns of the garter, kneeling very devoutly, as if at fervent prayer, supposed to be designed for lord Burleigh.

Next to this is a monument erected to the memory of William de Dudley, alias Sutton, son of John lord Dudley. He was archdean of Middlesex, dean of Windsor, and in 1476 lord bishop of Durham.

Another

Another very stately monument, to the memory of lady Winifred, married first to Sir Richard Sackville, knt. and afterwards to John Paulet, marquis of Winchester. On the base before this monument are the figures of a knight, armed and kneeling; facing him, is a lady in deep mourning, kneeling also; behind whose back, on a baptismal font, lies an infant, in a cumbent posture, its head supported by a pillow, alluding perhaps to her first marriage and issue; being represented on the tomb in her robes of state, and beneath her head an embroidered cushion.

On the west side of this chapel is an ancient monument of free-stone, which has nothing very curious but its appearance of antiquity to recommend it. It was erected to the memory of lady Rois, daughter to Edward earl of Rutland.

Against the wall, on your right hand as you enter, is a Gothic monument, with the effigy of a lady in robes, very antique. This lady was Philippa, second daughter and coheir to John lord Mohun, of Dunstar.

In this chapel are two beautiful pyramids; the largest erected to the memory of Nicholas Bagenall, a child of two months old, over-laid by his nurse; the other, to the memory of Anna Sophia Harley, a child of a year old, daughter to the Hon. Christopher Harley, ambassador from the French king; whose heart he caused to be enclosed in a cup, and placed upon the top of the pyramid.

In

In the middle of this chapel is a fine raised monument, of polished marble, to the memory of Sir George Villars and his lady.

Of the Tombs, &c. in Henry VIIIth's chapel.

This *Wonder of the World*, as it may well be stiled, is adorned without with 16 Gothic towers, all beautifully ornamented with admirable ingenuity, and jutting from the building in different angles. It is situate to the east of the abbey, to which it is so neatly joined, that at a superficial view it appears to be one and the same building. It is enlightened by a double range of windows, that throw the light into such a happy disposition, as at once to please the eye and inspire reverence. In the towers are niches, in which stood a number of statues, but these were removed by order of the Rump Parliament, lest they should tumble upon the heads of some of its members. These towers are joined to the roof, and made to strengthen it by Gothic arches.

The ascent to the inside is from the east end of the abbey, by steps of black marble, under a stately portico, which lead to the gates opening to the body or nave of the chapel; on each hand, before you enter, is a door opening into the side-ises, for it is composed of a nave and side-ises, like a cathedral.

The gates are well worth your observation: they are of brass, most curiously wrought in the manner of frame-work, having in every other open pannel a rose and portcullis alternately.

The ceiling is lofty, wrought with an astonishing variety of figures.

The stalls are of brown wainscot, with Gothic canopies, most beautifully carved; as are the seats, with strange devices: more particularly, the carving under the seats are monstrous representations of beastly actions, so strongly expressed by the artificer, that nothing on wood is now remaining equal to it.

The pavement is of black and white marble,

The side-isses open to the nave at the east end, on each side the founder's tomb: at the east end of the south isle, is the royal vault; and of the other, the monuments of the princes murdered.

The walls, as well of the nave as of the south isles, are wrought into the most curious imagery imaginable, and contain 120 large statues of patriarchs, saints, martyrs, and confessors, placed in niches, under which are angels supporting imperial crowns, besides innumerable small ones, all of them esteemed so curious, that the best masters have travelled from abroad to copy them.

The windows, which are 13 on each side above, and as many below in the north and south isles, besides the spacious east window, jet out into the Gothic towers.

The chapel is 99 feet long, 66 broad, and 54 feet high.

This chapel, as has been said, was designed as a sepulchre, in which none but such as were of the blood-royal should ever be interred; accordingly, the will of the founder has been so far

far observed, that all that have hitherto been admitted are of the highest quality, and can trace their descent from some or other of our ancient kings.

What is chiefly to be admired here, as well for antiquity as fine workmanship, is the magnificent tomb of Henry VII. and Elizabeth his queen, the last of the house of York who wore the English crown. This tomb stands in the body of the chapel, enclosed in a curious chauntry of cast brass, most admirably designed and executed; and ornamented with statues, of which those only of St. George, St. James, St. Bartholomew, and St. Edward, are now remaining. Within it are the effigies of the royal pair, in their robes of state, lying close to one another on a tomb of black marble, the head whereof is supported by a red dragon, the ensign of Cadwallader, the last king of the Britons; from whom king Henry VII. was fond of tracing his descent; and the foot, by an angel. There are likewise other devices alluding to his family and alliances; such as portcullises, signifying his relation to the Beauforts by his mother's side; roses twisted and crowned in memory of the union of the two royal houses of Lancaster and York; and at each end a crown in a bush, referring to the crown of Richard III. found in a hawthorn near Bosworth-field, where that famous battle was fought for a diadem; which turning in favour of Henry, his impatience was so great to be crowned, that he caused the ceremony to be performed on the spot, with that very crown his competitor had lost.

At the head of this chauntry lies the remains of Edward VI. grandson to Henry VII. who died in the 16th year of his age, and 7th of his reign.

On one side of the tomb of Henry VII. in a small chapel, is a monument of cast brass, wherein are the effigies of Lewis Stuart, duke of Richmond, and Frances his wife. They are represented as lying on a marble table, under a canopy of brass, curiously wrought, and supported by the figures of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Prudence. On the top is a fine figure of Fame taking his flight, and resting only on his toe.

On the north side of Henry the VIIth's chapel is a very antique monument, decorated with several emblematical figures in brass, gilt with gold, the principal whereof is Neptune, in a pensive posture, with his trident reversed, and Mars with his head crushed. These support the tomb on which lie the effigies of George Villars, duke of Buckingham, the great favourite of king James I. and king Charles I.

Of a much later date, though not inferior in workmanship or design, is that noble monument, erected about 30 years ago, to the memory of John Sheffield, late duke of Buckingham, where, on an altar of the finest grained marble, lies in a half-raised posture, his grace's effigy in a Roman habit, with his dutchess Catherine, natural daughter of the duke of York, afterwards king James II. standing at his feet, weeping. On each side are enrichments of military trophies; and over all an admirable figure

figure of Time holding several bustos in relievo, being the portraits of their graces children.

From the nave of this chapel you enter the north isle, where you will see, fixed on the east wall, a beautiful altar raised by king Charles II. to the memory of Edward V. and his brother, who by their treacherous uncle Richard III. were murdered in the Tower.

In this isle is the lofty and magnificent monument of queen Elizabeth, erected to her memory by king James I. her successor.

The bloody queen Mary, whose reign preceded that of queen Elizabeth, was interred here likewise.

In this isle you will see a lofty pyramid, of a stupendous height, supported by two griffins of brass, gilt, on a pedestal of the most curious marble erected to the memory of Charles Montague, the first of this family that bore the title of lord Hallifax.

There are likewise some monuments of less grandeur and magnificence in this isle, particularly one to the memory of George Saville, baron of Eland and viscount Hallifax, afterwards marquis of Hallifax.

At the east end of this isle is a vault in which are repositied the bodies of king James I. and his queen, Anne, daughter to Frederick II. king of Denmark.

Over this vault is a small tomb, with the figure of a child, erected to the memory of Mary, third daughter to king James I.

There is also another monument, representing a child in the cradle, erected to the memory of Sophia, fourth daughter of the same king, who lived three days.

In the south isle of this chapel is a table-monument, on which is the effigy of Margaret countess of Richmond, mother to Henry VII.

At the west end of this isle is a handsome table-monument, inclosed with iron rails, on which lies a lady, finely robed, the effigy of Margaret Douglas, daughter of Margaret queen of Scots.

Near the tomb just mentioned is a very magnificent one, erected to the memory of Mary queen of Scots,

At the east end of this isle is the royal vault, as it is called, in which the coffins of king Charles II. king William III. and queen Mary his consort, queen Anne and prince George, are all deposited. Over them, in a wainscot press is the effigy of king Charles II. in wax-work, resembling life, and dressed in the robes he wore at Windsor at the installation of the knights of the garter.

Also a monument erected to the memory of George, and Christopher Monk his son, both dukes of Albemarle; also Elizabeth, dutchess dowager of Albemarle and Montague, relict of Christopher duke of Albemarle.

Next to this is a figure erected to the memory of lady Walpole, brought from Italy by her son Horace.

Another wainscot press is placed at the corner of the great east window, in which is the effigy

effigy of lady Mary, dutchess of Richmond, relict of Charles Stuart, duke of Richmond; and a daughter of Walter Stuart, M. D. This figure is dressed in the very robes her grace wore at the coronation of queen Anne.

Near the monument of the dutchess of Richmond, in a handsome wainscot press, is the effigy of Catherine, relict of John duke of Buckingham and Normanby: she is dressed in the robes she wore at his late majesty's coronation. Also by her stands the effigy of her son the marquis of Normanby.

Just as you go out of the left isle you will be shewn, in another wainscot press, the effigy of general Monk, who had so great a share in the restoration of king Charles II. to the throne of his ancestors. He is represented in armour, *and his ducal cap is generally made use of by your guide to receive your bounty*, few people going away without putting something in it, the salary of the conductor being but small.

In this chapel are installed the knights of the most honourable order of the Bath. In their stalls are placed brass plates of their arms, &c. and over them hang their banners, swords, and helmets.

Of the Monuments, &c. in the chapel of St. Paul.

Here as you enter, upon your left hand, you will see a lofty monument erected to the memory of Sir John Puckering, knt.

Adjoining to this is an ancient monument, now pretty much decayed, on which are the effigies of Sir James Fullerton and his lady.

In the middle of this chapel is a table-monument, railed in, on which lie the effigies of Sir Giles Daubeney, afterwards lord Daubeney, and dame Elizabeth his wife.

Here also is a magnificent monument of alabaster, with pillars of Lydian marble, gilt, on the table whereof lies the effigy of a venerable person in a chancellor's habit, with four sons and four daughters kneeling on the base. This monument was erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Bromley, knt. privy-counsellor to queen Elizabeth.

There is also a very stately, but plain monument, whereon, in a half-raised posture, sits the effigy of Sir Dudley Carleton, afterwards viscount Dorchester.

To the east of this monument is another very stately one of alabaster, to the memory of Frances, countess of Suffex, whose effigy lies in a cumbent posture, with a coronet on her head, resting on an embroidered cushion, and her body beautifully robed.

Here is a monument erected to the memory of Sir Henry Belasyse, knt. lieutenant-general.

Next to this is a monument of black touchstone, differing very remarkably from every other in the abbey. On the top of it is a circular frame, of gilt brass, enclosing the bust of Anne, lady Cottington, wife to Francis lord Cottington, baron of Hanworth.

Beneath, on a table-monument, lies in effigy lord Cottington, resting on his left arm.

There is also here a very old Gothic monument, erected to the memory of Lewis Robert,

or Robsart, a foreigner, but standard-bearer to Henry V.

Of the Tombs, &c. in the chapel of St. Erasmus.

The first on the right hand, as you enter this chapel, is a handsome monument to the memory of Mrs. Mary Kendall, daughter of Thomas Kendall, esq;

In this chapel is an ancient monument, to the memory of Sir Thomas Vaughan, knt. treasurer to king Edward IV.

Next to this is a monument to the memory of col. Edward Popham and his lady, whose statues in white marble, as big as the life, stand under a lofty canopy, resting their arms in a thoughtful posture upon a marble altar, on which lie the gloves of an armed knight.

Thomas Carey, second son to the earl of Monmouth, has a monument in this chapel to his memory. He was of the bed chamber to king Charles I.

Thomas Cecil, earl of Exeter, and privy-counsellor to king James, has a large table-monument in the midst of this chapel, whereon is his effigy in his robes, with his lady on his right side, and a vacant space on his left.

But the most magnificent monument in this chapel stands against the east wall, erected to the memory of Henry Carey, first cousin to queen Elizabeth.

Against the south wall there is a very ancient stone monument, where, under a Gothic canopy, lies the figure of a bishop, properly habited, supposed to be Thomas Ruthal, bishop of Durham.

William

William of Colchester has also an ancient stone monument in this chapel, whereon lies his effigy, properly habited, the head supported by an angel, and the feet by a lamb.

A third ancient monument here is that of George Flaccet, abbot of Westminster in the time of Henry VII.

Of the Tombs in the chapel of Islip, otherwise St. John Baptist.

There are but two monuments of any considerable note in this chapel; that of John Islip, abbot of Westminster, the founder; and that of Sir Christopher Hatton. That of Islip is a plain marble table, standing in the centre, supported with four small pillars of brass. This Islip was a great favourite with Henry VII. and was employed by him in decorating his new chapel, and in repairing and beautifying the whole abbey; to which he added several ornaments, particularly the statues of our kings along the buttresses. The tomb of Sir Christopher Hatton is worth notice. The principal figures are a knight in armour, and a lady in deep mourning, both the figures resting on the ascending sides of a triangular pediment, parted in the middle by a trunkless helmet. Over their heads is a neat piece of architecture, in the centre whereof is a scroll with their arms, held up by naked boys, one whereof over the knight holds a torch put out and reversed, to shew that Sir Christopher died first; the other over the lady holds the torch erect, and burning, to signify that she survived him.

Over

Over this chapel is a chauntry, in which are two large wainscot presses, full of the effigies of princes, and others of high quality, buried in this abbey. These effigies resembled the deceased as near as possible, and were wont to be exposed at the funerals of our princes and other great personages, in open chariots, with their proper ensigns of royalty or honour appended. Those that are here laid up, are in a sad mangled condition; some stripped, and others in tattered robes, but all maimed or broken. The most ancient are the least injured, by which it should seem as if the coarseness of their cloaths had occasioned this ravage; for the robes of Edward VI. which were of crimson velvet, but now appear like leather, are left entire; but those of queen Elizabeth and king James I. are entirely stripped, as are all the rest, of every thing of value.

In two handsome wainscot presses are the effigies of king William and queen Mary, and queen Anne, in good condition, and greatly admired by every eye that beholds them.

Of the tombs, &c. in the chapel of St. John the Evangelist.

In the centre of this chapel is a most curious monument to the memory of Sir Francis Vere, a gentleman of the first reputation both for learning and arms.—His monument is a table, supported by four knights, kneeling, on which lie the several parts of a compleat suit of armour, and underneath it the effigy of Sir Francis, lying, as if undressed, in a loose gown on a quilt of alabaster.

Eastward

Eastward of this, and close to the wall, is a monument, on the pedestal whereof is represented in relief, the siege of a town. The principal figure is a general on horseback holding a baton, and having one eye blemished. It was erected to the memory of Sir George Hollis, nephew to Sir Francis Vere, and a major general under him. On one side is Pallas, on the other, Bellona.

Near the tomb of Sir Francis lies Aubery de Vere, the last earl of Oxford of that name. He was lieutenant-general of the forces in the reign of king William III.

An antique monument, on the right hand, has the image of an abbot in his mass-habit, curiously engraven on brass, representing John de Eastney.

Just before the door of this chapel, a grey marble stone bears the figure of an armed knight, resting his feet on a lion, and his head on a greyhound ; which, it is said, represents Sir John Harpedon, knt.

Within the door is another ancient tomb of free-stone, on the north side of this chapel, under which lies buried Sir Thomas Parry, knt. treasurer of the household to queen Elizabeth.

Of the Tombs, &c. in the chapel of St. Michael.

In this chapel is lately erected a most excellent monument to the memory of Joseph Gascoigne Nightingale and his lady. This is a capital performance of that great master of sculpture Mr. Rubiliac ; and has been, and now is visited and justly admired by all judges of merit, and lovers of ingenuity. Above is represented

presented a lady expiring in the arms of her husband ; beneath, sily creeping from a tomb, the King of Terrors presents his grim visage, pointing his unerring dart to the dying figure, at which sight the husband, suddenly struck with astonishment, horror, despair, &c. would fain ward off the fatal stroke from the distressed object of his care.

Northward to this is a monument of note, sacred to the memory of Sarah, dutchess of Somerset, relict of John Seymour, duke of Somerset. On the base of this monument sit two charity-boys, one on each side, bewailing the death of their great benefactress, who is represented in a modern dress, resting upon her arm under a canopy of state, and looking earnestly up at a groupe of cherubims issuing from the clouds above her.

Of the Tombs, &c. in the chapel of St. Andrew.

In the center of this chapel stands that most stately and magnificent monument erected to the memory of Sir Henry Norris, his lady and six sons. This monument has a fine representation of an encampment in relief, and is otherwise beautifully ornamented.

Here is also a monument erected to the memory of Anne, daughter of Henry Bodenham, and of Catherine his wife.

In one corner of this chapel is the very ancient monument of abbot Kirton, which is worth observing, having several labels in black letter all round the portrait, which stands upon eagles crowned.

Of

Of the Tombs in the Area.

Having now taken a view of all that is curious in eight of the ten chapels of this abbey, we shall just point out a few particulars worthy of note in the area surrounding St. Edward's chapel.

As you pass round the area, on the north side, were three very ancient monuments, but hardly now to be viewed.

On the west side of the door of St. Erasmus's chapel is a monument erected to the memory of Juliana, only daughter of Sir Randolph Crew, knt. lord chief justice of England.

In this area you will see a table-monument to the memory of bishop Duppa, tutor to king Charles II.

On the east side of the door of St. Erasmus's chapel is a monument erected to the memory of Jane, daughter and coheiress of Sir John Poultnery, and wife to Sir Cleppesby Crew, knt.

The next monument in the area, worth observing, is that of Esther de la Tour, the lord Eland's lady: it is of curious white marble, representing a lady on her death-bed, with two mourners weeping over her, done finely in relief; but the light not being properly attended to in fixing it up, strikes so strongly on the nose of the deceased, that it appears like a dent, and thereby ruins the beauty of the face.

Betwixt the monuments of Henry III. and queen Eleanor, in the area, is a monument erected to the memory of Mrs. Christian Kerr, wife to William Kerr. esq;

There

There is affixed to the corner of Henry V's chapel a neat monument, of black marble, with a bust of brass, having the figures of Apollo and Minerva holding a laurel wreath over it, very elegantly designed. This was erected to the memory of Sir Robert Aiton, knt. a poetical writer.

Betwixt the chapel of St. Nicholas, and the steps going to Henry the Seventh's chapel, is a large monument erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Ingram, knt. chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster.

Here is likewise an old grave-stone, plated with brass, representing John of Windsor, nephew to Sir William of Windsor, lord-lieutenant of Ireland in the reign of Edward III.

Betwixt the chapels of St. Nicholas and St. Edmund is a monument erected to the memory of Richard Tufston, third son of Sir John Tufston, bart. and brother to Nicholas earl of Thanet.

Here is also the remains of an old monument erected to the memory of Sebert, king of the east Saxons, who first built this church, and died in July, 616. Also of Athelgoda, his queen, who died Sept. 13, 615.

We now proceed to the chapel of St. Edward, where the awful Solemnity of the place, the sacred remains of royal magnificence, and the prospect of what will be the end of all human glory, cannot but strike the mind with serious contemplations.

Of the Tombs, &c. in the chapel of St. Edward.

The first curiosity that commands your reverence, is the ancient venerable shrine of St. Edward, which stands in the center of this chapel, and was once the glory of England, but now neglected, defaced, and abused.

On the south side of this shrine, Editha, daughter to Goodwyn earl of Kent, and queen to St. Edward, lies interred.

Near the remains of this princess lie likewise those of queen Maud, surnamed the Good, daughter of Malcolm Conmair, king of Scotland, and wife to Henry I. of England.

On the north side of this chapel is an ancient tomb of admirable workmanship and materials, the pannels being of polished porphyry, and the Mosaic work round them of gold and scarlet. At the corners of the table are twisted pillars, gilt and enamelled, and the effigy of Henry III. upon it is of gilt brass, finely executed.

At the feet of Henry III. is an ancient table monument, of grey marble, on which lies the effigy of Eleanor, queen to Edward I. On the sides of this monument are engraven the arms of Castile and Leon, quarterly; and those of Ponthieu hanging on vines and oak-trees.

In this chapel you will likewise observe a large plain coffin, of grey marble, composed of seven stones; four make the sides, two the ends, and one the cover. This rough, unpolished tomb, enclosed the body of the glorious king Edward I.

Near that of Henry III. is a small monument, covered with a slab of black Lydian,
finely

finely polished, in memory of Elizabeth Tudor, second daughter of king Henry VII.

Here is likewise another table-monument, in memory of Margaret, daughter to Edward IV.

Next to this chapel is that of Henry V. parted from it only by an iron screen, on each side of which are images big as the life, and guarding, as it were, the stair case ascending to the chauntry over it. Here you will see the magnificent tomb of that glorious and warlike prince Henry of Monmouth.

Near this tomb lie enclosed, in an old wooden chest, the remains of Katherine, queen to Henry of Monmouth.

In this chapel is an ancient tomb of black marble, to the memory of Philippa, third daughter to William earl of Heinsault, and queen to king Edward III.

Adjoining to this is the tomb of Edward III. which is likewise very ancient, and covered with a Gothic canopy. On a table of grey marble lies the effigy of this prince. At the head of this tomb is placed the shield and sword carried before him in France. The sword is seven feet long, and weighs eighteen pounds.

Next adjoining to this is another tomb, erected to the memory of Richard II. and his queen; over which is a canopy of wood, remarkable for a curious painting of the virgin Mary and our Saviour, still visible upon it.

In this chapel, in a handsome wainscot press, is the effigy of Edmund Sheffield, duke of Buckingham.

Of St. JAMES'S PARK and PALACE.

FROM Westminster bridge a fine street opens and leads to this place, converted into a park by Henry VIII. and called, from the palace, St. James's Park: it was afterwards much enlarged and improved by Charles II. who planted it with lime-trees, and formed a beautiful vista, near half a mile in length, called the mall, it having been adapted to a play at bowls so called. He also formed the canal, which is 100 feet broad, and 2800 long, with other ponds for water-fowl.

This park is near a mile and a half in circumference, surrounded with magnificent structures, and is continually open to all sorts of people. It enjoys a fine situation, is laid out with a very agreeable air of negligence, and affords many pleasant walks.

On the side of the mall is the royal palace, an irregular brick building, of a mean appearance without, but contains many beautiful and magnificent apartments. It was built by Henry VIII.

This is the winter and town residence of the court. In the front it appears like an old gate-house, which is an entrance into a square court, with a piazza on the west side of it, leading to the grand stair-case: this stair-case leads to the gallery where persons resort every Sunday about noon, to see their majesties and the nobility go to the royal chapel. If you are desirous of seeing the king and queen, &c. this is the best place you can have to satisfy that curiosity:
you

you must be there by one o'clock at farthest, but if sooner the better: make no hesitation, but walk immediately up stairs; though sometimes you are obliged to give the centinels a few pence first.

Under this piazza is a door, leading to the chapel; where, by knocking and slipping a shilling each person into the hand of the vergier, who opens it, you may have admittance, and *stand*, during divine service, in the presence of their majesties; and for one shilling each person more, you may *sit* in their royal presence; not in pews, but on turn-up seats on the outside of them, so made for the conveniency of *locking them up*.

This chapel is mean, compared to many places of divine worship in London.

Beyond the first court are two others, which have not much the air of a royal palace. The windows, however, look into a pleasant garden, and command a view of the park.

Of the QUEEN'S PALACE, &c,

THIS palace is delightfully situated at the west end of St. James's park. It was originally called Arlington-house; but being purchased by the late duke of Buckingham's father, it was called Buckingham-house till the year 1762, when his present majesty bought it, and named it the Queen's Palace, from the pleasure her majesty took therein. It is now thoroughly repaired, in an elegant taste, and is

a fine building. Before the house there is a very spacious court, inclosed with iron rails. On each side of the building are offices crowned with a turret, supporting a dome, from which rises a weather-cock. It commands a fine prospect, has a good garden, with a canal, and a fine terrace.

Passing through Buckingham-gate, adjoining to the Queen's palace, on the right hand as you proceed to Chelsea, in the stables belonging to the palace, are her majesty's zebra, one of the most beautiful creatures in nature, and an elephant, which you may see for a few pence.

Chelsea hospital next presents itself.

Of CHELSEA HOSPITAL, &c.

THIS hospital, for the reception and entertainment of invalids in the land-service, was begun by Charles II. carried on by James II. and compleated by William and Mary. It was built by Sir Christopher Wren, is a most magnificent structure, and one of the best foundations of the kind in the world.

The principal building consists of a large quadrangle, open to the Thames. The front, in the middle of which is the gate-way leading through it, contains a chapel on one side, and a hall on the other, (which you may see for a few pence.) Here they dine, &c. The sides or wings are four stories high, divided into wards or galleries, two in every story, contain-
ing

ing each 26 different apartments. At each of the four corners is a fine pavillion.

In the middle of the area is placed a fine statue of Charles II.

Besides the principal building, there are two other large squares belonging to this hospital.

There is great regularity, neatness, and elegance in the whole of the building.

The number of ordinary pensioners is about 500, but the out-pensioners are upwards of 12,000, and are allowed 7l. 12s. 6d. a year each. These great expences are supported by a poundage deducted out of the pay of the army, with one day's pay once a year from each officer and common soldier; and when there is any deficiency, it is supplied by a grant from parliament.

About the center of Chelsea the apothecaries of London have a very large physic-garden, enriched with a vast variety of domestic and exotic plants, given to them by Sir Hans Sloane. Here perhaps the curious in botany may dedicate a little time with a deal of pleasure. He may be admitted for about 6d.

Proceeding farther in Chelsea we come to Don Saltero's coffee-house. You may view the rarities in this house for having wine, tea, or coffee, which is sold at the usual prices. Here are printed catalogues for the use of the company.

✱ *Of the Places of PUBLIC DIVERSION and ENTERTAINMENT in and about London.*

THE winter diversions we shall confine to the four theatres.

The royal theatres of *Drury-lane* and *Covent-garden* are open every night in the week, Sundays excepted. The prices are, boxes 5 s. pit 3 s. first gallery 2 s. second gallery 1 s. These houses are fitted up in a most magnificent manner, and their scenery is very grand. They are supplied with excellent actors, singers, and dancers, who perform our best tragedies and comedies, together with pantomimes, ballad-operas, and other entertainments. At *Covent-garden* is also exhibited every Wednesday and Friday in Lent those religious or sacred entertainments called oratorio's, which are exceedingly grand. Each theatre has a remarkable good band of music. When the oratorio's are performed, the prices are, boxes and pit 10 s. 6 d. first gallery 5 s. second gallery 3 s. 6 d.

Opera-house, in the *Hay-market*. The prices are, tickets 10 s. 6 d. first gallery 5 s. second gallery 3 s. Here are exhibited the best Italian operas, together with occasional balls, ridottoes, and masquerades.

Little Theatre, in the *Hay-market*. The prices are, boxes 5 s. pit 3 s. first gallery 2 s. second gallery 1 s. At this place the public are occasionally entertained with concerts, and theatrical performances of the droll or burlesque kind, many of which are indeed commendable.

The public diversions for the summer are, *Vauxhall*, *Ranelagh*, *Marybone-gardens*, and *Sadler's Wells*.

Of

Of Vauxhall Gardens. Price 1 s. each person.

These gardens are situated about a mile and a half from London bridge, in the parish of Lambeth, and county of Surry. The gardens are large, well planted with lofty trees that afford a delightful shade, with woodbines and underwoods, which furnish a safe asylum for the birds.

A noble gravel-walk, 900 feet in length, planted on each side with very lofty trees, leads from the great gate, and is terminated by a landscape of the country, a beautiful lawn of meadow-ground, and a grand Gothic obelisk.

To the right of this walk, as you enter, is the grove; in the middle of it is a magnificent orchestra, the dome of which is surmounted with a plume of feathers, the crest of the prince of Wales. In fine weather, the musical entertainments are performed here. It has a very fine organ, with seats and desks for the musicians, and a vacancy at the front for the vocal performers. The seats or boxes round the orchestra are disposed to the best advantage with respect to hearing the music.

In most of the pavilions are pictures, painted from the designs of Mr. Hayman and Mr. Hogarth, on subjects admirably adapted to the place. In the grand pavilion are four pictures of Mr. Hayman's own hand, from the historical plays of Shakespeare, that are universally admired. Each pavilion has a table in it that will hold six or eight persons.

At

At some distance are several noble vistas of very tall trees, where the spaces between each are filled up with neat hedges ; and on the inside are planted flowers and sweet-smelling shrubs.

The pavillions continue in a sweep, which leads to a beautiful piazza, and a colonnade, 500 feet in length, in the form of a semi-circle. This semi-circle leads to a sweep of pavillions that terminate in the great walk.

At one end of the cross gravel-walk is a beautiful landscape-painting of ruins and running water. At each end of another walk is a beautiful painting ; one is a building, with a scaffold and a ladder before it ; the other is a view in a Chinese garden.

There are also several statues, in particular one in marble, by Mr. Roubiliac, of the late Mr. Handel playing on a lyre in the character of Orpheus ; and another of Milton, erected on a rock, almost surrounded with bushes, in a sweet lawn adjoining to the garden, as if listening to music arising from the ground.

In cold or rainy weather the musical performance is in a rotunda, in which is an orchestra, with an organ. This rotunda is 70 feet in diameter.

In the center hangs a magnificent chandelier, 11 feet in diameter, containing 72 lamps in three rows.

In the roof, which is arched and elliptic, are two little cupolas, in a peculiar taste, each cupola is adorned with paintings ; Apollo, Pan, and the muses, are in one ; and Neptune, with the sea nymphs, in the other.

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Adjoining to the walls are ten three-quarter columns.

Between these columns are four paintings, by Hayman; the first represents the surrender of Montreal, in Canada, to the British army commanded by general Amherst. On a commemorating stone, at one corner of the piece, is this inscription: "Power exerted, Conquest obtained, Mercy shewn! 1760."

The second represents Britannia holding in her hand a medallion of his present majesty, and sitting on the right hand of Neptune in his chariot drawn by sea-horses, who seem to partake in the triumph for the defeat of the French fleet (represented on the back ground) by Sir Edward Hawke, Nov. 10, 1759. The third represents lord Clive receiving the homage of the Nabob; and the fourth, Britannia distributing laurels to lord Granby, lord Albemarle, lord Townshend, and the colonels Monckton, Coote, &c.

The concert is opened with instrumental music, at six o'clock, which having continued about half an hour, the company are entertained with a song; and in this manner several other songs are performed, with sonatas or concertos between each, till the close of the entertainment, which is generally about ten o'clock.

A curious piece of machinery is exhibited about nine o'clock, (notice whereof is given by ringing a bell) in a hollow, on the inside of one of the hedges near the entrance into the vistas: by removing a curtain, is shewn a very fine landscape, illuminated by concealed lights,
in

in which the principal objects that strike the eyes are the cascade, or water-fall, and a millar's house. The exact appearance of water is seen flowing down a declivity, and turning the wheel of the mill; it rises up in a foam at the bottom, and then glides away.

When it grows dark, the garden near the orchestra is illuminated, almost in an instant, with about 1500 glass lamps; which, by their glittering among the trees, renders it exceeding light and brilliant.

Every thing is provided in the most elegant manner for such of the company as chuse to sup in the garden; and the best of wines may be had at the prices usually paid for them in taverns.

RENELAGH GARDENS.

Admittance 2s. 6d. each person, tea and coffee included.

Renelagh Gardens, at Chelsea, is a public place of pleasure, where the first quality, and best families in the kingdom resort.

Though the gardens are but small, in comparison of Vauxhall, they are excellently situated, and so disposed as to fill the eye with variety; but the principal object of admiration is a large amphitheatre. It is a circular building, resembling the pantheon at Rome; the external diameter is 185 feet: round the whole is an arcade, and over that a gallery with a balustrade,

(to admit the company into the upper boxes) except where the entrances break the continuity. The internal diameter is 150 feet.

The entrances were by four porticos opposite each other, which are of the Doric order, and the first story is rustick; but one of these entrances is now filled by the orchestra, which was removed from the place where it was originally built for the sake of the sound, which was there not so distinctly heard.

In the middle of the area, where the orchestra was first designed, is a chimney having four faces, which makes the room warm and comfortable in bad weather; and the upper part of it helps to support the roof, and adds to the beauty of the structure.

The entertainment at this place consists of some of the best music, both vocal and instrumental. The concert begins about half past six o'clock.

MARYBONE GARDENS.

Admittance 1s. each person. Subscription-tickets are one guinea and a half each, which will admit two persons every evening during the season.

THESE Gardens, which are but small, are of the same nature with the preceding. Here is a good band of music, with an organ, accompanied by the best voices.

The music begins at half an hour past six. Wine, coffee, tea, &c. may be had, at the prices usually paid for them at other places.

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SADLERS WELLS, &c.

The prices are, boxes 2s. 6d. pit 1s. 6d. gallery 1s. 3d. including a pint of wine or punch.

HERE are performed extraordinary feats of tumbling and rope-dancing, many surprising balances on the wire, together with figure dancing, singing, &c. and the whole concludes with a pantomime entertainment, the machinery, decorations, and contrivance of which are much admired.

We shall just inform our readers that there are several gardens in London, which are continually open in fine weather, for genteel company to walk in: the principal ones are,

Charter-house gardens, in the Charter-house, Charter-house square.

Grey's-inn gardens, in Grey's-inn, Holborn.

Lincoln's-inn gardens, in Lincoln's-inn, Chancery-lane.

Inner-Temple gardens, in the Inner-Temple, Fleet-street.

Outer-Temple gardens, in the Outer-Temple, adjoining to the Inner-Temple.

As there are many strangers resorting to this great metropolis, who have time sufficient to visit those delightful places around it, we will annex a description of such as are commonly resorted to.

Of WOOLWICH.

WOOLWICH is situated about eight miles east of London, in the county of Kent,

Kent, on the side of the Thames. Here you may satisfy your curiosity with a view of the docks and yards, where his majesty's ships of war are built, and of all sorts of utensils for the said ship-building; and perhaps of a ship on the stocks.

Here is likewise a large rope-walk, where the biggest cables are made for the men of war.

At the lower part of the town is the gun-park; it contains an amazing number of engines and messengers of destruction, used in time of war, viz. ships cannon, cannon for batteries, mortars, shells, balls, shot, &c. &c.

And here is the house where the fire-men and engineers prepare their fire-works, charge bombs, carcasses and granadoes, for the public service. The royal regiment of artillery does duty at Woolwich.

Of GREENWICH HOSPITAL and PARK.

THIS hospital was founded by king William and queen Mary, in 1694, for the relief of aged and disabled seamen, the widows and children of such of them as lose their lives in the service of the crown, and for the encouragement of navigation.

The front to the Thames consists of two ranges of stone buildings, each terminating with a magnificent dome.

The buildings which are continued from these, and face the area, correspond with them, though finished in a more elegant manner. Under one of the domes, at the end, is the chapel, which is adorned on the inside with

great elegance and beauty. On a pedestal, in the centre of the area, is the statue of king George II.

Every seaman in the royal navy, and in the service of the merchants, pays 6d. a month towards the support of this hospital.

The number of pensioners are between 2 and 3000 men, and 100 boys.

We shall now proceed to the hall of this hospital, for admittance to which you pay three-pence each person.

It is very noble; and the paintings, by Sir James Thornhill, are worthy your notice. They are, at the upper end, in an alcove, the late princess Sophia; king George I. king George II. queen Caroline; the late queen dowager of Prussia, daughter of George I. Frederic, prince of Wales; William, duke of Cumberland; and the five daughters of king George II. On the ceiling over the alcove, queen Anne and prince George of Denmark; and on the ceiling of the hall, king William and queen Mary, with emblematical figures. Fronting the entrance is painted a garden-gate, a masterly performance.

Behind the hospital is a noble and most delightful park; it is very extensive and pleasant. On the top of a steep hill in this park is a royal observatory, called Flamsteed-House, erected by king Charles II. furnished with all sorts of mathematical instruments for astronomical observations, and a deep well for observing the stars in the day time.

The next place deserving our notice is Kensington palace and gardens, about two miles from

from London, to which you are lead through St. James's-park into Hyde-park.

Of KENSINGTON PALACE and GARDENS.

KING William converted this house to a royal palace. The house fronts the garden three ways, and is a grand building, though irregular. The royal apartments are magnificent, and contain some very fine paintings.

The gardens are exceeding beautiful; they are three miles in compass, ornamented with a noble rivulet, called the Serpentine river, and a bason of water. Here the eye is delighted with a pleasing variety of woods, with walks leading through them, interspersed with lawns and gravel-walks, and the whole is adorned with sweet-smelling shrubs, all which are kept in good order. Mary, consort to king William, first enlarged these gardens; queen Anne greatly improved them, and queen Caroline made them complete. At all the garden doors there is a bell fixed; here you ring, and one of the gardeners within will give you admittance. In fine weather these gardens are open almost every day.

From hence we shall proceed to Kew, the seat of the princess dowager of Wales, and then to Richmond and Hampton-court, all which are situated on the side of the Thames. In going by water to these places, you have, perhaps, a finer prospect of buildings and gardens than ever you beheld.

Of KEW PALACE and GARDENS.

THE principal court of this palace is in the middle; the stable-court on the left hand, and the kitchen courts on the right.

Entering the house from the principal court, you are led to the great hall, adorned with many good paintings.

On the right hand of the passage, leading from the hall to the garden, are the princess's apartments, which are very sumptuous.

The *Gardens* are not very large, nor do they command a good prospect, except from the top of the pagoda; but, in all other respects, they are exceeding pleasant.

On entering the garden from the palace, and turning towards the left hand, the first building which appears is the orangery, or green-house.

In an open grove, near the orangery, is the temple of the sun.

Next is the physic-garden.

Contiguous is the flower-garden. The end facing the principal entrance is occupied by an aviary, of a vast depth, in which is kept a great number of foreign and domestic birds.

From hence a short winding leads to the menagerie, of an oval figure. It is enclosed by a range of large cages, in which are kept, among other foreign birds, a number of Chinese and Tartarian pheasants.

Near the menagerie stands the temple of Bellona. Passing from the menagerie, to the head of the lake, we meet with the temple of the god Pan, the temple of Eolus, and the temple of Solitude.

At the head of the lake stands the house of Confucius.

In a thicket, near this house, is the engine which supplies the lake and bason with water. This engine, by means of two horses, will raise 3600 hogsheads of water in 12 hours.

The temple of Victory is the next building which offers itself to view.

As you pass from hence to the upper part of the gardens, the ruins present themselves. They deserve particular notice.

The upper part of the garden composes a large wilderness, on the border of which stands a moresque building, called the Alhambra.

On an open space, near the center of the same wilderness, is erected the great pagoda.

Near the great pagoda stands the mosque.

In the way from the mosque is a Gothic building, the front representing a cathedral.

Continuing your way towards the palace, near the banks of the lake, stands the temple of Arethusa.

In the garden is a temple in commemoration of the last peace.—There is a bridge built over the Thames from Kew-green to the opposite shore.

Of RICHMOND PALACE and GARDENS.

RICHMOND palace has long been the residence of the kings of England. His late majesty and his royal consort took great pleasure therein, and made it a delightful retreat: she made many alterations and noble improvements in the palace, park, and gardens.

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Their present majesties having made this palace their chief summer residence, the apartments are sumptuously ornamented.

The building is magnificent; and the park and gardens, which are kept in extraordinary good order, are exceeding pleasant and well disposed.—Upon Richmond hill, above the town, is a very fine prospect.

Of HAMPTON-COURT.

HAMPTON-Court is one of the finest palaces the king of Great-Britain possesses. This palace consists of two large courts, besides the bas court for officers and servants. On one side of the outward court is a chapel; and on the other side is a portico, that leads to the great stairs, which are finely painted. In the galleries are many good paintings, with other curiosities; and in the great gallery were the famous cartoons of Raphael Urbin. The battles of Alexander, wrought in fine Brussels tapestry, and put up in this palace, are well worth your observation.

The two parks, between which the building is situated, with the gardens, are about 5 miles in circumference, and are watered on three sides by the river Thames; so that a more beautiful place can scarce be conceived. The gardens afford many pleasant walks, with a great number of bowers; and in one part of it is a maze, which most strangers visit.

The last place that claims our attention is Windsor Castle.

Of WINDSOR CASTLE.

WINDSOR Castle is said to claim the pre-eminence of all the royal palaces in this island.

The castle is about a mile in circumference, and consists of two square courts, one to the east, the other to the west, with a circular tower between them. The eastern square, called the Higher-ward, is properly the royal palace; in the middle of this square is a fine equestrian statue of king Charles II. who very much beautified the lodgings with curious paintings and other ornaments, and furnished the castle with a magazine of arms. On the outside of this square is a terrace built by queen Elizabeth, said to be the finest in the world; it is faced with free-stone, covered with fine gravel, and so well furnished with drains, that it is always dry, even after the greatest rains: to the north, where it is broadest, it is washed by the Thames.

The apartments in the eastern square are spacious and elegant, richly adorned with sculptures and paintings, particularly St. George's hall: from these apartments the prospect is very extensive, including London one way, and Oxford the other.

The western square, called the Lower-ward, is of the same breadth with that to the east, and is considerably longer; on the north side is the chapel of the order of the garter, dedicated to St. George. It was built by king Henry IV. and is one of the most beautiful pieces of ancient workmanship in England. In this chapel

the knights are installed. On the south side of the square is a college for the poor knights to live in, who are 18 in number, and have an allowance of 40l. a year each. They are supposed to be gentlemen, who have been wounded in war, impaired by age, or become indigent by misfortunes.

There are two parks and a forest belonging to this palace; the Little Park is above three miles round; the other is about 14 miles; and the forest between 30 and 40 miles.

By seeing the servants, you may have admittance at any time, when the royal family is not there, at Kew, Richmond, Hampton-Court, and Windsor.

Thus have we conducted you through every place visited by genteel company in and about these great cities, having spared neither time, trouble, nor expence, to render this little work as compleat as possible. We therefore hope our readers will recommend it according to the satisfaction they find herein.

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